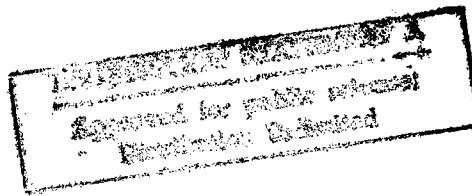


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20 June 1985



China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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20 June 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

Beijing Radio Views U. S. Embargo on Nicaragua
(Beijing Domestic Service, 7 May 85)..... 1

Beijing Meeting Commemorates U. S. Composer
(XINHUA, 13 May 85)..... 4

Briefs

Funds for Afghan Rebels 5
Honorary U. S. Academy Member Named 5
U. S. Asked To Inspect Israeli Nuclear Sites 5
U. S. Professor Lectures 6
Shultz Ends Mideast Tour 6
U. S. Proposes Overt Aid to Afghans 6
Wu Xiuquan Meets U. S. Academician 7
Mc Graw-Hill Opens Book Fair 7
U. S. INS Delegation Departs 7

WESTERN EUROPE

Commentary Views Bonn Summit Effect on Unity
(XINHUA, 9 May 85)..... 8

EASTERN EUROPE

Li Peng Interviewed on East Europe Tour
(Beijing Domestic Service, 10 May 85)..... 10

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC To Provide Scholarships, Financial Aid for Students (Wang Dongtai; CHINA DAILY, 1 Jun 85).....	11
College Equivalency Exams for Self-Taught (XINHUA, 1 May 85).....	13
Many Children's Papers, Periodicals Published (XINHUA, 2 Jun 85).....	14

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Ba Jin Meets Liu Binyan, Lu Wenfu, Other Writers (Lin Weiping; XINMIN WANBAO, 5 Feb 85).....	15
Writers, Entrepreneurs Meet (Lin Weiping; XINMIN WANBAO, 3 Feb 85).....	16
Well-Known Writers Interviewed (Li Jian; XINMIN WANBAO, 6 Feb 85).....	18
Reform in Zhejiang University Discussed (Xu Youzhi; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 20 Jan 85).....	20
Success of Vocational School Introduced (Ma Yingying; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 6 Jan 85).....	21
Greater Autonomy for Local Governments in Running Schools (Fa Baling, Zhang Dawei; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 24 Jan 85).....	23

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Report to Guangzhou CPPCC Discussed (GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 15 Mar 85).....	28
Guangzhou CPPCC Targets Economic Reform, Open-Door Policy (Editorial; GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 15 Mar 85).....	30
Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress Name List (GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 15 Mar 85).....	32
Guangzhou People's Congress To Meet (GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 3 Feb 85).....	33
Guangzhou City People's Congress Convenes (GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 16 Mar 85).....	35

Guangzhou Provincial, County, Municipal Congress Meeting (NANFANG RIBAO, 31 Jan 85).....	38
Guangdong Deputy Military Commissar Lu Weiru Dies (NANFANG RIBAO, 25 Jan 85).....	40
Guangdong CPPCC Spring Festival Gathering (NANFANG RIBAO, 18 Feb 85).....	41
Third Meeting of Guangzhou Party Advisory Committee (GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 11 Feb 85).....	43
Guangzhou Party Committee Meeting Reported (Deng Xiucheng; GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 10 Feb 85).....	45
GUANGDONG PICTORIAL Gathering To Celebrate Layout Changes (NANFANG RIBAO, 30 Jan 85).....	48
Guangdong Guomindang Spring Festival Gathering Reported (GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 7 Feb 85).....	50
Provincial Government, Party in Spring Festival Gathering (GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 15 Feb 85).....	51
Requirements Set for Guangzhou Party Rectification Groups (Yuan Yingcai, Wang Zongchun; GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 17 Mar 85).	52
Guangzhou Organization Work Meeting on Selecting New Cadres (GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 6 Feb 85).....	54
Correction of Unhealthy Tendencies Proceeds in Guangzhou (Bi Shuzu; GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 24 Mar 85).....	57
Technical People Entering Guangdong Party Organizations (NANFANG RIBAO, 31 Jan 85).....	59
Former Hunan Official Convicted on Corruption Charge (Liu Mingtian; RENMIN RIBAO, 7 Mar 85).....	60
Guangzhou Party Inspection, Discipline Committee Meeting (Xu Shijie; GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 3 Feb 85).....	62
On Strengthening Democratic Legal System, Promoting Reform (Huang Dongsheng; GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 31 Jan 85).....	64
Party Leaders Make Use of Non-Party Views (GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 22 Jan 85).....	66
Provincial Journalists Association Meeting (GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 27 Jan 85).....	68

Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization in Guangzhou (GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 22 Mar 85).....	69
Briefs	
Guangdong Party History Conference	71
Guangdong Elementary Education	71
S&T Group Inspects Hainan	72
SOUTHWEST REGION	
Criticism, Self-Criticism Based on Facts Urged (Zhang Zhiming; YUNNAN RIBAO, 10 Mar 85).....	73
Conference on Second Stage of Party Consolidation Held (Fu Yugui; SICHUAN RIBAO, 23 Mar 85).....	75
NORTH REGION	
Party Rectification Results Reported for Hebei Province (Yang Shuxun; LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK], No 52, 24 Dec 84).....	78
Beijing Investigates Illegal Trade Activities (Ou Qinglin; RENMIN RIBAO, 7 Mar 85).....	82
Hebei Presses for Stronger Ideological Study in Colleges (Wang Gengnan; RENMIN RIBAO, 6 Mar 85).....	84
Size, Structure of Household in Beijing Analyzed (Gong Hutong; RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY], No 1, 25 Feb 85).....	86
NORTHEAST REGION	
Heilongjiang Provincial Organizations Correct Unhealthy Tendencies (Ren Yongda, Shu Jiaqu; LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK], No 52, 24 Dec 84).....	98
Elimination of Leftist Influence in Political Work Urged (Li Zemin, Gao Zhanwen; SHENYANG RIBAO, 6 Feb 85).....	102
Editorial on Ideological Political Work of Enterprises (SHENYANG RIBAO, 21 Jan 85).....	109
Meeting on Ideology, Political Work Method Convened (Liang Liren, Dai Mingjiu; SHENYANG RIBAO, 21 Jan 85).....	111
Second Stage Party Rectification Planned in Shenyang (Guo Jidong, Li Zhaofang; SHENYANG RIBAO, 26 Jan 85).....	115

Mismanaged Instrument Center Wastes Government Funds (SHENYANG RIBAO, 29 Jan 85).....	119
Population Trends in Liaoning's Cities, Towns Analyzed (Cao Jingchun; RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY], No 1, 25 Feb 85).....	121
Shenyang Party Forbids Gifts to Leading Organizations (SHENYANG RIBAO, 4 Feb 85).....	128
Shenyang Glass Factory Criticized for Entertaining Cadres (SHENYANG RIBAO, 4 Feb 85).....	130
NORTHWEST REGION	
Transformation of College Administrative Work in Shaanxi (Wang Jianxiang; ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 9 Mar 85).....	131
<u>MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS</u>	
Army, Government 'Two Support' Assembly Held at Guangzhou (Huang Dongshen; GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 12 Feb 85).....	133
Military Regions Improve Work Style, Intellectual Policies (Ding Wu, Tang Songming; RENMIN RIBAO, 4 Mar 85).....	136
Hubei Military District Implements Administrative Reforms (Lu Keliang, et al.; RENMIN RIBAO, 7 Mar 85).....	139

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Ye Jianying's Life, Power, Influence Examined (Mu Fu; CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES], No 182, Mar 85).....	143
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UNITED STATES

BEIJING RADIO VIEWS U.S. EMBARGO ON NICARAGUA

OW071959 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 7 May 85

["International Current Events" program commentary: "U.S. Embargo on Nicaragua Is in Vain"]

[Text] On 1 May, the Reagan administration announced that the United States would place a total embargo on trade with Nicaragua and suspend all civil flights between the two countries. This was a U.S. government act to try once again to exert pressure on and openly practice power politics against the Nicaraguan government after its proposal for providing a \$14 million aid to Nicaragua's anti-government armed forces had been turned down by Congress. The White House spokesman said that the U.S. embargo on Nicaragua was aimed at protecting the security interests of the United States and its friends. Certainly, this is the height of absurdity. How could Nicaragua, a small country with a population of less than 3 million, threaten the security of the United States, a superpower? It is very hard for such an allegation to make sense. To put it bluntly, the radical reason is that in the opinion of the United States, the present Nicaraguan regime does not suit Washington's taste. The United States has all along regarded Latin America as its backyard and Central America as the front door of the backyard. In this area, the United States would not let anyone go beyond the established limit in the slightest [yue lei chi yi bu]. In particular, since President Reagan took office, he has been exercising increasing control over Central America.

In recent years the U.S. government has consistently acted against the established principles of international law to wantonly interfere in Nicaragua's internal affairs and exert pressure of one kind or another on its government. Here we need not cite the examples which occurred too long ago. The series of measures taken by the United States against Nicaragua this year are sufficient to explain this. In January the United States discontinued unilaterally and without reason the [words indistinct] negotiations with Nicaragua, thus hampering the peace efforts of Nicaragua and the Contadora Group. In February President Reagan said openly in a speech that he would get rid of the current Nicaraguan government structure. In March the United States and Honduras started a host of large-scale military exercises against Nicaragua. In April President Reagan put forward an ultimate-type peace proposal, forcibly urging the Nicaraguan government to cease fire and proceed with negotiations with the anti-government armed forces and to reach an agreement with the latter within

60 days so as to hold an election under international supervision. In the beginning of May, the embargo was put into effect as a threat posed to Nicaragua.

As a matter of fact, the U.S. embargo on Nicaragua is not a new trick. Long ago, in a disguised form, the United States started an economic blockade against Nicaragua. Nicaragua's assets in the United States, valued at \$132 million, were frozen illegally. The past 4 years saw various restrictions imposed by the United States on the trade between the two countries. Historically, the United States was a major trade partner of Nicaragua, yet since 1981, the U.S.-Nicaraguan trade volume has plummetted. At present, Nicaragua's exports to the United States account for only 7.9 percent of its total export volume, and its imports from the United States is 15.6 percent of the total import volume. By imposing economic restrictions, of course, the United States has made Nicaragua suffer economic losses.

Facts over the past few years have, however, made people aware that the United States has not been able to wreck the Nicaraguan government no matter how big the U.S. military, political, and economic pressures on Nicaragua. On the contrary, the U.S. high-handed policy against this sovereign state has evoked extensive opposition and accusation by world opinion. After the United States announced its embargo order, the Latin American countries made the strongest reactions. Costa Rican President Monge said that the U.S. trade embargo on Nicaragua adversely affected the Contadora Group's campaign for peace in Central America. Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gutierrez announced that the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala would hold a meeting this week to study the effects on the Central American countries caused by the Reagan administration's decision. Colombian Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo pointed out that the U.S. decision was a regrettable one, which made it even harder for the United States and Nicaragua to reach an understanding and which aggravated the difficulties experienced by Central America.

Even among the U.S. allies and within the United States, many have criticized Reagan's decision. Canadian Minister of State for External Relations Vezina announced that his country had no intention of following the U.S. example but was prepared to continue its support for the efforts being made by the Contadora Group toward a peaceful solution of the conflicts in Central America. A British government spokesman said that Britain would maintain its trade relations with Nicaragua. The Austrian, Spanish, and Portuguese governments all expressed dissatisfaction with the U.S. action. U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield, who is the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said that the U.S. decision would close the door to the peaceful settlement of the Nicaraguan issue. House Representative Bill Alexander held that the U.S. action posed a threat to the business market in Latin America, and that this sanction would ultimately harm the U.S. farmers.

Of course, the U.S. government's embargo decision met with condemnation by the Nicaraguan government. Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez, who is acting in the president's capacity, refused the demand that the United States had made on Nicaragua as a condition for lifting the embargo. He said: The U.S. State Department's 1 May official note said that if Nicaragua failed to take concrete steps to meet the U.S. demand, the prospects for an agreement on peace in Central America would diminish. That is to say, if Nicaragua refused

to yield to the U.S. will, then President Reagan would have the right to proceed with military intervention in Nicaragua and declare a total war against us. Vice President Ramirez pointed out: All such prerequisites are rude and unreasonable. They are forcibly imposed on us with the intention of using military force to compel a sovereign state to give up its rights. He said that Nicaragua would in no way give up its rights. He said that Nicaragua would in no way give up its national dignity in exchange for something and would never compromise in dealing with matters of principle.

The above-cited reactions from various quarters fully indicate that the Reagan administration's decision is in vain; moreover, it has further increased the tension in Central America and caused the Contadora Group's peace efforts to face the danger of complete failure. At the same time, the Reagan administration's decision is also harmful to the United States itself. It should be pointed out that the Central American issues, including the question of U.S.-Nicaraguan relations, can only be solved through peaceful negotiations in a just and reasonable way. Nicaragua is an independent, sovereign state. Should the United States cling to its own course in disregard of the guiding principles for relations between countries, it will throw itself into a more awkward position in the end.

The Nicaraguan government has repeatedly requested that the suspended negotiations with the United States be resumed. Now President Ortega has once again called on President Reagan to give up the forceful and aggressive policy against Nicaragua and to hold dialogue with Nicaragua by taking the attitude of solving the question peacefully. Meanwhile, the Contadora Group is still working actively in an effort to have the Central American issues solved through peaceful negotiations. Under these circumstances, the United States should change its high-handed policy and adopt a sensible attitude.

CSO: 4000/229

UNITED STATES

BEIJING MEETING COMMEMORATES U.S. COMPOSER

OW131612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--The 90th anniversary of the birth of U.S. composer Aaron Avshalomov, who wrote many Chinese theme works, was marked at a meeting here this afternoon.

Among those attending were Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee Vice-Chairman Zhao Puchu, Culture Vice-Minister Zhou Weizhi, Chinese Musicians' Association President Lu Ji and cultural and musical celebrities.

Avshalomov was born in 1894 to a Jewish family in Nikolayevsk at the mouth of the Amur, a town with a large Chinese community. He went to the United States in 1917 and died in New York in 1964.

In the 1920's he collected folk songs in Beijing and Tianjin and began to use Chinese themes, as in the symphonic poem "Beijing Hutong," the ballets "The Soul of the Chin" and "Incense Shadows" and the musical drama "Lady Meng Jiang Nu."

The meeting was addressed by Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Vice-President Zhou Erfu and Avshalomov's son Jacob, conductor and musical director of the first youth philharmonic orchestra in the United States. Jiang Chunfang, a friend, gave a detailed account of the composer's life.

Zhou praised Avshalomov's contributions to the development and popularizing of Chinese music.

Jacob Avshalomov said his father had respected Chinese music and loved China.

The meeting was sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese Musicians' Association.

A commemoration committee will organize meetings and Avshalomov concerts in Shanghai and Wuhan.

CSO: 4000/229

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

FUNDS FOR AFGHAN REBELS--Washington, May 15 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Senate Tuesday voted unanimously in favour of 15 million dollars in open and direct "humanitarian aid" to the Afghan resistance forces. It is the first time the U.S. Senate publicly approved funds for the Afghan resistance forces fighting Soviet occupation troops in Afghanistan. The money will be used to channel food, clothing, medicine and other "humanitarian aid" to the Afghan guerrillas through private volunteer organizations. The funds are included in a 14.8-billion-dollar-foreign-aid bill currently under consideration in the Senate. The U.S. State Department has already quietly provided four million dollars in nonlethal aid to the resistance forces and is in the process of sending another four million. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 15 May 85 OW]

HONORARY U.S. ACADEMY MEMBER NAMED--Washington, May 15 (XINHUA)--Chinese novelist Ba Jin, chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, was inducted as foreign honorary member by the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters at its annual ceremony in New York today. The insignia and citation of honorary membership will be presented to Ba Jin by the U.S. ambassador to China in Beijing. The American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters is America's most formidable body of artists, writers and composers. It gives awards and prizes to the most prominent and elects honorary members. The academy-institute has a membership of ten American honorary members and has elected distinguished foreign artists, writers and composers as its honorary members, now numbering 75 from the former 50. Jacob Epstein, Max Ernst, Jawaharlal Nehru and George Bernard Shaw were among those elected. The academy-institute today inducted new members into its ranks and gave awards for artistic excellence. Besides Ba Jin, four other foreigners were inducted as foreign honorary members. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 16 May 85 OW]

U.S. ASKED TO INSPECT ISRAELI NUCLEAR SITES--Washington, May 15 (XINHUA)--The U.S. State Department was caught in a dilemma today when asked to comment on the question of whether Israel has had nuclear-armed missiles. The WASHINGTON POST reported today that the United States was asked to inspect Israel's nuclear installations to verify that American-made timing devices were not used in making atomic weapons or reexported to other countries. It was reported earlier that Israel had begun deployment of "a number of Jericho II nuclear-armed intermediate-range ballistic missiles" on erector-launcher trucks in the Negav Desert and Golan Heights. Declining to answer the question directly, the State Department spokesman Edward Djerejian said that the U.S. cannot confirm that Israel has such weapons. He added however "Israel has stated on numerous occasions that

it will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons in the region." The spokesman continued that "we have urged Israel, as we have urged all other non-nuclear weapons states, to adhere to the non-proliferation treaty and to place all its nuclear activities under IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) safeguards." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0257 GMT 16 May 85 OW]

U.S. PROFESSOR LECTURES--Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA)--Richard F. Fenno, Jr., president of the American Political Science Association (APSA), gave a lecture on "studies of the U.S. Congress by U.S. political scientists" here this morning. More than 200 Chinese political scientists and students attended the lecture given by this professor from the University of Rochester. Answering questions at the lecture, Fenno said that he was impressed by Chinese students of political science who seemed very eager to turn their studies into action and try to influence the great changes now taking place in China. They were quite different from their counterparts in the U.S., which was at a very stable stage, he added. Professor Fenno is now heading a delegation from APSA invited by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Society of Political Science. This is the first academic exchange between the American association and the Chinese society since it was established in 1980. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 10 May 85 OW]

SHULTZ ENDS MIDEAST TOUR--Aqaba, Jordan, May 13 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's Middle East trip failed to solve the problem of who should represent Palestinians in negotiations with Israel. Shultz, who arrived here Sunday after visits to Israel and Egypt, said at a press conference today that his talks with King Husayn of Jordan covered U.S.-Jordanian "bilateral relations and the Mideast peace process." He did not give any details. Jordanian Prime Minister Said Rifai [spelling as received] said the talks were useful and paved the way for further consultations on the Middle East problem. According to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, Shultz did not realize his aim of achieving a breakthrough in the make-up of the Palestinian team in a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Shultz held that the delegation might include members of the Palestine National Council (PNC) who are not against Israel. But Israel ruled out the participation of both the Palestine National Council (PNC) and PLO members. Shultz will leave later today for Vienna. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 13 May 85 OW]

U.S. PROPOSES OVERT AID TO AFGHANS--Washington, May 9 (XINHUA)--The U.S. administration has for the first time proposed overt aid for the refugees and guerrillas in Afghanistan who are fighting the Soviet occupation troops. U.S. Under Secretary of State William Schneider Jr. told a congressional hearing yesterday that the U.S. Congress will be asked to approve four million dollars for the remainder of the current fiscal year and five million for 1986. He said the new funds would be shifted from unspent funds in about two weeks, and will "go through" refugee camps in Pakistan. If approved, these funds will indicate a change in U.S. policy from covert to open aid to the Afghan resistance forces. The official said after the hearing that the aid could include trucks and ambulances as well as food and medicine, and he indicated that any effort by congress to increase the amount would be welcome. According to press reports, the United States has provided 300 million dollars in aid to refugees in camps along the Pakistan-Afghan border. The Afghan resistance forces have received 380 million to 400 million dollars in covert U.S. aid through the Central Intelligence

Agency (CIA) since the Soviet invasion in 1979. Another 250 million is expected this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1956 GMT 9 May 85 OW]

WU XIUQUAN MEETS U.S. ACADEMICIAN--Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA)--Wu Xiuquan, chairman of the Institute for International Strategic Studies, met Professor Seweryn Bialer, director of Colombia University's Research Institute on International Change, at the Great Hall of the People here today. After the meeting, Wu Xiuquan gave a banquet in honor of the U.S. guest. Professor Bialer arrived in Beijing on Wednesday for an academic visit at the invitation of the Chinese institute. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 9 May 85 OW]

MCGRAW-HILL OPENS BOOK FAIR--Shanghai, May 10 (XINHUA)--The major U.S. publishers, McGraw-Hill, opened a book fair in Shanghai today--the first they have held in China. On display are books on natural sciences, social sciences, literature and art, civil engineering, technology and languages. More than 200 of Shanghai's scientists, scholars and publishers visited the fair after an opening ceremony. It will move later to Beijing, Chongqing, Guangzhou and Harbin. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 10 May 85 OW]

U.S. INS DELEGATION DEPARTS--Shanghai, May 9 (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] of the Department of Justice, United States, left here today for home. The delegation led by the service's commissioner Alan Nelson arrived in Beijing May 1 at the invitation of the Exit-Entry Bureau of Chinese Ministry of Public Security. During their stay in Beijing, members of the delegation had talks with their Chinese counterparts on bilateral issues within their jurisdiction. Tao Siju, vice-minister of public security, and Qi Huaiyuan, assistant foreign minister, met and feted them respectively. Before leaving Shanghai, the delegation visited Xian and Hangzhou. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 9 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/229

WESTERN EUROPE

COMMENTARY VIEWS BONN SUMMIT EFFECT ON UNITY

OW091830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 9 May 85

["Commentary: The Cost To Bonn for the Summit (by Xia Zhimian)"--
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, 9 May (XINHUA)--The summit of the seven Western industrial countries ended here four days ago and now the participants have left for home one after another, but for the Federal German Government, the host, it's time to calculate what the summit has cost it.

At the moment, something can be seen clearly: a new crack has emerged that may undermine the unity of Western Europe, in particular the special relationship between Federal Germany and France which Bonn had cultivated for a long time. Moreover, the image of the Germans in other European countries has been impaired.

As far as Bonn is concerned, the dispute at the meeting over a new round of world tariff negotiations is a great misfortune. Officials in Bonn now think that Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's enthusiastic support for the U.S. proposal for starting the talks in 1986 is a mistake, since the move has aroused strong indignation from France and irritated French President Francois Mitterrand to take an uncompromising attitude at the meeting.

Mitterrand reminded Kohl that the stand not to fix a definite date for the tariff talks is an EEC agreement reached on 19 March rather than the one France itself created. In a statement issued at the end of the summit, the French president even complained that someone had run contrary to the route the EEC had chosen, an apparent hint that Federal Germany had betrayed its EEC colleagues.

Paris' resentment against Bonn went even far beyond this. It seemed to France that Bonn had showed too much interest in U.S. President Ronald Reagan's strategic defense initiative (SDI), known as the "star wars" program.

France complained that Kohl, in his talks with Reagan just before the meeting, made too much positive appreciation of the "star wars" program, and created an optimistic atmosphere that the Western European countries were interested in it.

What made France even angrier is that when announcing the political declaration after the meeting, Bonn added something in favor of Reagan's "star wars" plan to the declaration which had originally not mentioned the program at all.

Even before his return to Paris, President Mitterrand made an absolute "no" to the "star wars" program by saying that Europe should not become a sub-contractor of the United States and should instead keep its own knowledge and technology for its own defense purposes.

Mitterrand's statement was clearly aimed at demonstrating the marked emphasis France places on the interests of Europe. For Bonn, which takes the same stand as the United States, it is undoubtedly a sobering agent.

Anyway, no matter what they talked about, France has managed to play the role of a spokesman for Western Europe while Federal Germany has left an impression of what as some Federal German newspapers described "an obedient child of the United States."

All in all, the disputes at the Bonn summit have cast a shadow over a united Western Europe in its zigzag course of advance and may cause some new headaches to Federal Germany in its relations with its EEC colleagues. Bonn has paid too much for the summit and this is what Chancellor Kohl had not expected.

CSO: 4000/233

EASTERN EUROPE

LI PENG INTERVIEWED ON EAST EUROPE TOUR

OW120735 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] According to our station reporter (Wang Giyun), Vice Premier Li Peng today granted him an interview on his forthcoming visit to GDR, Poland, and Hungary. Li Peng said that the aim of his visit is to further develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the Chinese Government and people and the governments and people of these countries. He said that during his visit, he will hold talks with the leaders of these countries on the international situation and bilateral relations, especially on the issues regarding the development of economic, technological, and trade cooperation. He also hopes that through his visit, he will be able to obtain a realistic understanding of the achievements and experiences of these three countries in building socialism.

While talking about China's principles and policies on the development of relations with socialist countries, Li Peng said: China has an independent and peace-loving foreign policy. We are willing to develop friendly relations with all countries in the world, including socialist countries, capitalist countries, and Third World countries, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We will not enter into an alliance with any country. We are carrying out the policy of opening to the outside world, not only opening to capitalist countries but also opening to socialist countries.

CSO: 4005/949

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC TO PROVIDE SCHOLARSHIPS, FINANCIAL AID FOR STUDENTS

HK020340 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 1 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Wang Dongtai]

[Text] Although the education reforms announced this week will end free tuition at colleges and universities, students with financial difficulties will not be turned away, an Education Ministry spokesman said on Wednesday at a press conference in Beijing.

Yu Fuzeng, deputy director of the Department of Foreign Affairs in the Ministry of Education said scholarships and "people's financial assistance" will be available.

Scholarships will be increased to encourage students to work hard and achieve better grades.

The document on education reform by the Party Central Committee states that most students will be required to pay tuition, room and board and other expense. Exception are students at teachers' colleges, who will have to work under very tough conditions after graduation and those who have financial difficulty.

Yu Fuzeng said it costs the State 2,000 yuan to train a college student and it is impossible for all students to pay that amount. Students need to pay only part of the sum.

He said up to now, students only have to pay for their living expenses. Housing is free and those with financial difficulties get "people's financial assistance."

He said though the CPC Central Committee's decision allow individuals to run schools, few people have the financial ability to start them. Some people in economically developed areas have donated money for education development. He said with government encouragement, privately run schools will prosper.

Under the new system, students will have to pass entrance exams. Detailed regulations for admission of different categories of students will be worked out by the Ministry of Education.

Upon graduation, students enrolled under the State plan will be assigned jobs by the government but will be given more opportunities to express their own choices.

Students under contract by a work unit will be assigned jobs by their former employers and self-supporting students will seek their own jobs.

University presidents, and heads of middle and primary schools will take responsibility for the school affairs instead of the Party committees.

In 1983, the teacher-students ratio was one to four in institutions of higher learning. There is still a lot of unused potential in universities or colleges in China, Yu said.

Some 10,000 experts from all parts of the country helped prepare the education reform document under the auspices of the Party Central Committee.

CSO: 4000/255

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COLLEGE EQUIVALENCY EXAMS FOR SELF-TAUGHT

OW011042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 1 June (XINHUA)--College equivalency exams for self-taught students have spread to all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on China's mainland except Xinjiang.

Xinjiang is expected to introduce the system this year, says today's CHINA YOUTH NEWS newspaper.

Closer interprovincial coordination will gradually lead to national unification of teaching materials and examinations, the paper reports.

First instituted in 1980 in Beijing, college exams for the self-taught are a supplement to full-time higher education, because China's existing institutions are unable to accomodate all senior middle school graduates.

There are no restrictions on applicants' age, profession, schooling and health.

Those who pass in the required subjects will be given diplomas, entitling them to the same job and pay as graduates of the regular two-year colleges, the paper adds.

Countrywide, 240 specialists are now being taught, including English, Mathematics, Law, Industrial Enterprise Management and Book Accounting. Over one million people have taken the examinations.

CSO: 4000/255

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MANY CHILDREN'S PAPERS, PERIODICALS PUBLISHED

OW020732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0637 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 June (XINHUA)--China has 129 papers and periodicals solely devoted to children, with a total circulation of 50 million, according to the ministry of posts and telecommunications quoted by BEIJING DAILY today.

These publications include 46 newspapers, 83 periodicals and journals devoted to popular science, music, sports, recreation and school book references.

In addition, the number of children's books has increased very fast.

According to the latest statistics, the country published more than 900 million copies of 4,090 children's books in 1984, averaging three copies for each child.

China has about 350 million children up to 14 years old. Their development is now receiving growing attention under the country's one-child policy.

The state has banned unhealthy picture books and no publishing houses are allowed to become solely profit-oriented and print things that go against socialist ethics and corrupt young minds.

CSO: 4000/255

EAST REGION

BA JIN MEETS LIU BINYAN, LU WENFU, OTHER WRITERS

Shanghai XINMIN WANBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 85 p 1

[Report by Lin Weiping [2651 0251 1627]]

[Text] Ba Jin, chairman of the China Writers Association and editor in chief of the SHANGHAI WENXUE, happily received at his home this morning some of the comrades who have come to Shanghai to take part in activities to promote friendship between writers and entrepreneurs, sponsored by the editorial department of the SHANGHAI WENXUE. At 0930, Ba Jin [1572 6855] and others waited in the living room for the guests to arrive. Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7195], Lu Wenfu [7120 2429 1133], Yuan Ying [5913 7751], Chen Rong [6186 1369] and other writers as well as entrepreneurs extended deep respects to Comrade Ba Jin.

Liu Binyan told Ba Jin that he had an estimate which could be too optimistic: A peak will appear in the history of Chinese literature, and it is possible that by the end of the century such a peak will appear as it did in Europe's Renaissance and in Latin America. Ba Jin answered in the affirmative that it will. Ba Jin said that writers should think independently, use their own minds to write their own words, tell the truth and express their own feelings. Yuan Ying said to Ba Jin that that is what the latter has advocated for decades. Ba Jin said laughing: That may not be true because I have also told quite a few lies. Ba Jin and the guests freely conversed on such questions as creative freedom, literary prosperity, authors' remunerations and so forth. Bursts of laughter were heard time and again from the living room.

This afternoon, the SHANGHAI WENXUE editorial department will hold a large tea party for the writers and entrepreneurs, at which an announcement will be made on the establishment of the Literary Creation and Development Corporation, jointly organized by the SHANGHAI WENXUE editorial department, the Combined Service Corporation of the Shanghai Railway Sub-bureau and other units.

Yesterday, Ke Ling [2688 7227], Ru Zhijuan [5423 1807 7710], Wang Xindi [3769 6580 4564], Wang Ruowang [3769 5387 2589], Zhang Jun [1728 6511] and others accompanied the writers and entrepreneurs who are in Shanghai for the friendship activities on a visit to the Baoshan Steel Complex despite the rain.

EAST REGION

WRITERS, ENTREPRENEURS MEET

Shanghai XINMIN WANBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 2

[Report by Lin Weiping [2651 0251 1627]]

[Text] A group of nationally known writers and entrepreneurs who have the courage to carry out reforms will become members of "one family" this afternoon in Shanghai at an unusual, large social gathering for writers and entrepreneurs sponsored by their "matchmaker" the editorial department of the SHANGHAI WENXUE [SHANGHAI LITERATURE].

Since the beginning of the new year, the reform situation has developed very fast. While writers eagerly wish to hear voices of reform from entrepreneurs, entrepreneurs urgently need writers to transmit various kinds of information. Inspired by the spirit of the Fourth National Writers' Congress, the SHANGHAI WENXUE editorial department decided to organize this gathering for writers and entrepreneurs to make friends with each other, something rarely seen in literary circles. As the news spread, requests to join poured in from writers and entrepreneurs all over the country. This afternoon, the "matchmaker" will act as the go-between for the "two families." 90 entrepreneurs from Shanghai and other provinces and cities will meet people like Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7195], Lu Wenfu [7120 2429 1133], Bai Hua [4101 2901], Chen Rong [6186 1369] and Yuan Ying [5913 7751] among nearly 20 writers who have been invited to Shanghai. Tomorrow the writers and entrepreneurs will go to the Baoshan Steel Complex to begin the first part of their activities. They have been invited to visit Kunshan, Jiangsu, Huzhou, Zhejiang, and other places. Ba Jin [1572 6855], editor in chief of SHANGHAI WENXUE, will receive the "two families" participating in the activities.

The nearly 20 writers will have ample opportunities to make friends with whomever they choose from among the 90 entrepreneurs. The latter include the party committee secretary of Zhili Town in Huzhou, known as Venice of the Orient, the director of the Nanxun No 1 Elevator Plant which has developed from a production brigade enterprise into the largest plant of its kind in the province, the former director of the Taicang County Chemical Fertilizer Plant who reported on experience to the Party Central

Committee at Zhongnanhai on behalf of the country's chemical fertilizer industry, the director of the Suzhou Television Plant, the general manager of the Shanghai Duoling Company, the owner of the Shanghai Zili Bookstore and others. Another conspicuous figure is Wei Lianrun [7614 6647 3387], of a specialized household in Wangzhuang Commune, Fengcheng District, Zaozhuang, Shandong. He was once illiterate and sentenced to reform through labor. Now he has become rich through hard work and donated 120,000 yuan to run a school. All the teachers working in the school are paid by him. He says that his reason for running a school is to prevent today's young people from becoming illiterates like him.

One unusual feature of the current activities is that every participating writer will be requested to write about outstanding achievements in reform. SHANGHAI WENXUE will provide special space for the publication of these articles.

12802
CSO: 4005/597

EAST REGION

WELL-KNOWN WRITERS INTERVIEWED

Shanghai XINMIN WANBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 85 p 2

[By staff reporter Li Jian [2621 1017]]

[Text] This reporter learned yesterday morning that Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7195] will do a reportage on Shanghai Writer Wang Ruowang [3769 5387 2589]. With great interest, I went to the Hengshan Guesthouse in the afternoon and found Liu, the new vice chairman of the China Writers Association, at a tea party for writers and entrepreneurs. Big and tall, dressed in a light gray suit with a red tie, Liu Binyan appeared very natural and unrestrained. While he was busily engaged in small talk with people, I managed to squeeze in a few questions.

"Is it true that you are going to do reportage on Wang Ruowang?" "Yes. But I have a lot of work on hand right now. So it is still just an intention." "How did the idea occur to you of writing about Wang Ruowang?" "I think that as a person, Wang Ruowang has his strong as well as weak points, but his firm and clear-cut anti-leftist stand permits no turning back. That is extraordinary. He is much older than I am, but he still has a childlike innocence and is full of enthusiasm in dealing with the new things, new problems and new contradictions in life... That is not easy for an ordinary elderly writer." "Have you been in touch with each other frequently in the past?" "No, we only met a few times at meetings. I learned only very recently that he wrote an article entitled 'The Debate Caused by "Between Man and Monster"' for a certain publication in Chongqing in 1982. I was told by comrades at Wuhan University, who discovered the article while compiling a special volume of my works."

Then, Wang Ruowang, wearing a reddish-brown beret and a black suit, finished giving a speech which was filled with warm feeling and returned to his seat next to Liu Binyan. He said that years ago because of the literary viewpoint of "interfering with life," he and Liu found themselves on the same boat as if by prior agreement. Liu Binyan said, "Of course there is no need to raise this slogan now. But we should see that the spirit has permeated the souls of writers. Just take a look at such outstanding works as 'Middle-aged Man,' 'The Story of the Prisoner Li Tongzhong,' and so forth, do you see any one which does not interfere with life?"

"If you, Liu Binyan, were a Shanghai writer, would you have become a man like Wang Ruowang?" I explained that in Shanghai dialect the name Wang Ruowang sounds like "heng shu heng," which means willingness to do something at all costs. Both Liu Binyan and Wang Ruowang could not help laughing. "Close enough. Wang Ruowang and I are similar in character and temperament. To uphold truth, one must have a fearless spirit."

12802
CSO: 4005/597

EAST REGION

REFORM IN ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY DISCUSSED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Xu Youzhi [1776 2589 2535]: "The Institution of the Credit System in Zhejiang University Is Advantageous to the Nurturing of Talent"]

[Text] "Give students more freedom in their pursuit of knowledge" is a new reform measure announced by the president of Zhejiang University, Han Zhenxiang [7281 4394 4382], at the Teachers' and Staff Members' Representative Meeting held yesterday. In implementing the credit system, Zhejiang University is allowing students to audit classes and select instructors and encourages top students to take graduation exams and complete their studies ahead of schedule. Under the credit system, as long as a student has earned the minimum number of credits, he may be allowed to graduate regardless of how many years he has enrolled in the university. Under this system, students will also be allowed to take interdepartmental courses or major in more than one specialized subject at the same time.

Leading cadres of Zhejiang University's Office of the Dean also spoke on this issue. They pointed out that the credit system will enable students who are more capable to take more courses than the ordinary students so that they can graduate ahead of schedule; as a result, the learning process that resembles eating out of one giant pot can be redressed and talent can be produced in a shorter period of time. The system also enables students to take courses in accordance with the need of the state and their personal interests; it helps coordinate courses in liberal arts with those in science and engineering and produce talent of all kinds. The fact that students will be allowed to choose which instructors' classes to take means that the competition among various departments and instructors will be fierce and that the quality of education will climb.

The University has devised the credit system and measures to assure the faithful implementation of the system. Various departments and programs in specialized subjects have also formed sections that advise students on what courses to take.

12680
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EAST REGION

SUCCESS OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL INTRODUCED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Ma Yingying [7456 3841 3841]: "More than 31,000 People Have Graduated from Sparetine Schools of Various Kinds in Hangzhou"]

[Text] The city of Hangzhou has opened all avenues for education and is trying all possible means in running schools. Between the spring of 1979 and the present, Hangzhou's sparetine schools have produced for the city's economic construction more than 31,400 talents. After returning to their respective posts, many of these people have contributed significantly in increasing production, improving the managerial system, and enhancing economic results. Survey conducted by the Yongjin Sparetine Foreign Language School of some of its graduates indicates that 70 of them are capable of handling the translation work in the agencies they work for. The Changzheng Sparetine School has produced more than 17,000 accounting personnel for town and township enterprises. Sparetine schools have also nurtured a group of students for schools of a higher grade. In 1983 and 1984, 180 sparetine school graduates were accepted by institutions of higher learning.

Hangzhou's effort to run schools with the cooperation of all sectors in our society began in April, 1979. During the past five years, it has formed 27 sparetine schools which offered 1,114 classes and produced more than 53,000 students. The educational level of the students continues to climb toward a more professional and sophisticated stage. Of the 1,114 classes, 295 offered courses in higher education and trained more than 14,000 people; 396 offered courses in vocational technical education and trained more than 20,200 people; 423 offered courses in secondary cultural education and trained more than 19,000 people.

Hangzhou's effort to run schools with the cooperation of all sectors in society has witnessed steady and speedy progress because it has won the support of the key members of our society. Subsequent to the 3rd plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, the implementation of various policies has mobilized the enthusiasm of the masses and brought the initiative of senior cadres and intellectuals into full play. These people have devoted themselves to sparetine schools. When funding was insufficient, they became involved personally. For example, principal

of the Qianjiang Sparetine School, Zhan Shaowen [6124 1421 2429], donated 40,000 yuan to the school and former business people and industrialists Jin Zhiming [6855 1807 2494], Huang Ruilin [7806 3843 3829], and Wang Shufang [3769 3359 5364] each donated 20,000 yuan. When there were not enough school buildings and office space, they went to high schools and elementary schools to borrow. When there were not enough instructors, they went to colleges, high schools, and various enterprises to look for talent. At present, there are over 300 retired senior cadres and intellectuals working in the forefront to get all sectors of society involved in sparetine schools.

This approach transcends traditional ideology, is flexible in format and geared toward the needs of society. Sparetine schools offer courses in specialized subjects, devise their academic systems, and formulate a variety of teaching methods in accordance with the needs of society and the characteristics of sparetine education. Sparetine schools in Hangzhou are presently offering courses in more than 100 specialized subjects of study. They take into consideration the needs of students and offer whatever courses are in demand. Their lengths of schooling vary from six months, one year, two years to three years. Their courses are offered in a variety of flexible formats, including classroom instruction, auditorium lectures, sparetine studying, studying while being released from production duties, studying in stages, majoring in a single subject, majoring in more than one subject at a time, tutoring, and instruction by correspondence.

The school president responsibility system and the democratic method are instituted in our effort to run schools with the cooperation of society. Based on realistic needs, the school president has the authority to decide what courses to offer, how many classes to form, and how many students to accept. The school president may also nominate the vice president and select staff members of the school. As the "iron rice bowl" does not exist in these schools, they are able to complete a large number of tasks quickly and in a highly efficient manner.

12680
CSO: 4005/596

EAST REGION

GREATER AUTONOMY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN RUNNING SCHOOLS

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Fa Baling [5400 1572 7117], and Zhang Dawei [1728 1129 3634]: "Endowing Township Governments with Greater Autonomy in Running Schools Is A Task that Brooks No Delay"]

[Text] Educational development is essential to economic progress. Rural and urban economic reform has generated a great impact on the educational front. The current educational system seems particularly incompatible with economic development. Motions to accelerate educational development account for one third of the total motions at people's representative assemblies of various levels. Despite the fact that state funding for education increases every year and various local governments have done their utmost in providing financial assistance, the needs of our educational undertaking are still unfulfilled.

Where does the way out lie? It lies in reform. The proposal to reform the managerial system of Jiaxing's educational undertaking has been presented to the city's people's representative assembly for discussion. Recently, we conducted investigation of the rural education in 5 counties and 2 districts in Jiaxing city and held discussion sessions with more than 60 secretaries of township party committees, township leaders, directors of economic cooperatives, and principals of high schools and elementary schools. We also visited some peasant households. The investigation has strengthened our faith in educational reform.

I. People in Rural Villages Are Enthusiastic about Education

The success in rural economic reform has brought rural villages wealth and prosperity. The per capita income in Jiaxing's rural villages for 1984 is expected to reach 440 yuan--almost twice that for 1978. The demand on education is now even higher and more urgent as rural enterprises continue to develop and the living standard of the people continues to rise. In the past, many high school and elementary school students in rural villages were reluctant to attend school and teachers had to work very hard to mobilize them into enrolling. In recent years, the number of such students has dropped considerably. The entire family of former company commander of the people's militia in Jiaxing's Daqiao Township,

Shen Weigen, has been very bothered by the fact that their child has not been accepted by any junior high school. He asked, "Why can't there be one more class? Isn't it simply because it costs money to hire two more teachers? We'll share the cost."

When we asked people how they felt about the fact that high school and elementary school tuition fees would go back to pre-"cultural revolution" level during the second half of this year, they all smiled and said, "Honest to God, education has never been cheaper. The cost of education for an entire year is less than one kilogram of crabmeat!"

We visited more than a dozen townships--some more developed industrially, others relatively "impoverished"--all in desperately urgent need of talent. In Tong Township and Qingshi Township, drastic increase in production has sharpened the incompatibility between economic progress and educational development. Feeling that reform is a task that brooks no delay, people have volunteered to form the Council on Rural Educational Reform, and a Principal's Fund, and schools have instituted the principal responsibility system, the system of appointment of teachers, the personal responsibility system, and the system of floating wages. Two vocational classes that aim at producing talent for local enterprises have also been formed by using private resources.

In the words of the leaders of Tong Township and Dama Township, "All the workers involved in our production of some of the commodities needed in the province have finished senior high school. Our experience in developing rural industries over the past few years has taught us that talent is the key to success. In the past, we had no say in matters related to education and when problems arose we simply passed the buck. If it is made clear that we are responsible for matters related to education, we wouldn't be able to pass the buck and it would be easier to resolve problems." Secretary to Pinghu Quantang Township's party committee, Zhang Jinggen, also said that as education is directly linked to the economic development and prosperity of townships, local people should be allowed to be in charge so that they can feel enthusiastic about it.

Wu Zhongqiang, secretary of the party committee's branch in Jiaxing's Hehua Township--a township where industrial development started relatively late, said, "It would be nice if the state could make people pay taxes for educational purposes. This would enable townships such as ours to run schools successfully. Those who experience financial difficulties may be exempt from paying educational taxes. Assistant secretary Wang of the party committee's branch in Haining's Yuanhua Township--an exceptionally rice area--said at a seminar, "We have no choice! We have to rely on real knowledge, technical know-how, and talent to compete with others in the future. If we do not stress education now, in three or five years, Yuanhua's economic development will begin to sag and the public will point an accusing finger at us."

Our faith was strengthened as we traveled from one township to another. We became increasingly convinced that the ideological and economic foundation for instituting an educational system that gives local governments of various levels autonomy and managerial authority had been solidly laid out. We must outgrow the obsolete concept that "the state should take care of everything related to education." We must arouse the enthusiasm of the state, collective groups, and individuals in order to make our educational development compatible with economic progress. The proposal to have the state take care of everything is well-intentioned but unrealistic; it can only obstruct the development of education.

II. The Proposed System Would Be Advantageous to the Nurturing of Teachers

At present, general course education is experiencing a "shortage of highly-competent" instructors and is being affected by rural and urban economic reform. In rural villages, locally-supported instructors are demanding to be transferred to other jobs. In Jiaxing's Hehua Township, a household that has a loom can pull in several thousand of yuan and yet a locally-supported teacher makes less than 600 yuan a year. As rural commodity economy continues to expand, the gap in income between teachers and staff members of rural enterprises and ordinary peasant households is expected to widen and the "centrifugal" tendency among teachers will also grow.

The net income and benefits for state-supported teachers are also far inferior to those for intellectuals with similar educational background and seniority who work in other sectors. Few senior high school graduates are willing to apply to normal colleges. As of the beginning of 1984, only ten senior high school graduates in the entire Jiaxing area entered normal colleges. This is why there is not only unrest among teachers but a shortage of prospective teachers. We must fully recognize the seriousness of the situation. In arousing the enthusiasm of various sectors for the cause of education, we must bring into full play the initiative of teachers.

Improvement in the treatment of teachers cannot rely solely upon the state but requires the combined efforts of local governments of various levels. During the course of our investigation, we witnessed many commendable practices in rural villages. For example, Tong Township and Qingshi Township have given all state and locally-supported teachers a raise by one grade; moreover, they are trying to lure out-of-town teachers there with the following benefits: (1) a raise by two grades; (2) housing; (3) family members who are peasants may join township-run enterprises in Qingshi; (4) a bicycle and one pair of shoes; (5) an annual bonus of approximately 100 yuan; (6) a house in the teacher's hometown after 15 years of service.

In order to attract two competent locally-supported teachers, Zhonghua Village in Jiaxing's Daqiao Township offered: (1) fifteen yuan of subsidy every month; (2) a large room in a newly-built dorm; (3) meals prepared by an old lady who works only for the two teachers; (4) six able-bodied young men who take care of the teachers' assigned agricultural duties.

Dama Township has offered even more attractive terms than Qingshi Township to lure competent teachers. Starting this year, Haiyan's Tongyuan Township will offer 24,000 yuan to form a reward fund for its state and locally-supported teachers. The money will be divided among various schools and be under the supervision of their principals to be used to reward those who work hard in order to arouse teachers' enthusiasm for education (an average of twelve yuan per teacher every month).

Since 1984, many townships and villages have begun offering their teachers floating wages and increased bonuses. Secretary Zhang Jinggen of the party's branch in Pinghu's Quantang Township said, "A retired senior instructor would demand 200 or 300 yuan a month; however, raising their wage two grades costs us only a relatively small amount of money. It takes but a few competent teachers to produce over 100 outstanding students. In a few years, the economic benefits brought on by this policy will be immeasurable."

How to treat people who transmit knowledge and nurture talent, i.e., how to treat teachers with respect is a question that has to be answered in action. Gaoqiao Township's attempt to lure teachers indicates that more and more people are beginning to recognize the important social function of teachers. A township would be able to offer a wage two grades higher to all its teachers if every one donated but several jiao a year. This can definitely be done in the majority of rural villages. It is a concept that can be easily accepted by cadres and the public.

At present, students who did not pass the college entrance exam but who achieved good grades in high school all choose to work for rural enterprises instead of becoming teachers. If teachers' pay can increase significantly, there is definitely going to be more outstanding young people who will join the profession. Only an increase in salary can realize the goal of "inspiring outstanding young people to be enthusiastic about attending normal colleges." As long as the masses of teachers are dedicated to the cause of education, the problem concerning the quality of education will be resolved in no time.

III. Concrete Methods of Administering and Running Schools by Level

The provincial government has issued new ordinances concerning having local governments of various levels run and manage schools. We feel that township educational undertaking is the responsibility of township governments and should be run under the personal responsibility system. It has been decided that starting 1984 various townships will assume all

the running expenses formerly shouldered by the state. From now on townships will be responsible for the development of education; however, the Bureau of Education will still be in charge of matters related to personnel and teaching. Townships are now expected to improve the conditions for running schools, raise teachers' pay, and offer suggestions concerning the hiring and firing of teachers. According to the demand of local economy, each township government may formulate its own plan to run schools, solicit donations to education, hire teachers, develop vocational education, and recruit more students for its classes in general course education.

Municipal and county bureaus of education should make an effort to run county education and subsidiary high schools and elementary schools successfully. They should concentrate on developing vocational secondary education, normal education, and higher education at the local level and offer assistance to those townships and villages that experience difficulties.

An undertaking that concerns all of us should be the responsibility of all of us. Only reform in the managerial system of education can win the support of people in every sector for the cause of education; only this kind of reform can expedite the development of education and lessen the incompatibility between "demands" and "possibilities."

12680
CSO: 4005/596

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

REPORT TO GUANGZHOU CPPCC DISCUSSED

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the Third Session of the Sixth Guangzhou City CPPCC was opened at a ceremony at the Friendship Theater.

Altogether, there are more than 500 committee members attending this conference. During this conference, committee members will listen to and deliberate over a work report from the standing committee of the Sixth Guangzhou City CPPCC. They will attend the Third Session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress as non-voting delegates. They will select additional committee members to the standing committee of the municipal CPPCC. Finally, they will pass this conference's resolution.

The conference is being presided over by the municipal CPPCC chairman, Luo Peiyuan [5012 1014 0337]. The municipal CPPCC vice chairman, Mei Rixin [2734 2480 2450], was entrusted by the standing committee to write "The Work Report of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Session of the Guangdong Province, Guangzhou City CPPCC." In his report Mei Rixin said: In the last year we have centered on work in the areas of an open-door policy, reformation, party rectification, the united front, etc. We have put forth many positive opinions and suggestions. Thus, we have received the close attention and acceptance of the Guangzhou municipal party committee, the city government and concerned departments. The municipal party committee and responsible cadres from the city government strengthened their contacts and co-operation with non-party personalities in the discussion and handling of affairs. The municipal party committee's united front board resumed its bi-weekly symposiums. Responsible personnel from the CPPCC and each democratic party group participated in these activities. Then there was a general report on the important problems regarding national and local affairs. Afterwards, a discussion was opened, and opinions were exchanged. The CPPCC's political consultation and democratic supervision are having a successively more important impact on the political lives of the entire city's people and the united front.

In his report Mei Rixin pointed out: Last year the municipal CPPCC concentrated upon the central tasks of economic construction and energetically launched work group activities. The committee members' proposals universally received close attention from all directions, and the quality

of handling was relatively good. The CPPCC also adopted positive measures and gave impetus to concerned departments to advance the implementation of all united front policies. In addition, gratifying achievements have been obtained in propagating of the mother country's unified policy and strengthening the connections and recruitment of compatriots in Taiwan, nationals residing abroad and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao. Gratifying achievements have also been obtained in the publishing of historical accounts of past events and other work. In his report Mei Rixin also put forth this year's task for the CPPCC. He called on the entire body of committee members, under the leadership of the Guangzhou municipal party committee, to carry on the united front's fine traditional style of work. He called on them to be bold in reform and bold in opening the spirit of blazing new trails. He called on them to be of one heart and mind and to work together as one to exert themselves in the struggle to realize the common goal.

Attending the opening ceremonies were responsible cadres from the municipal party committee, the Municipal Advisory Committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, the city government, the Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission and the municipal CPPCC. Those responsible cadres were Xu Shijie [6079 1102 2638], Ye Xuanping [0673 6693 1627], Ou Chu [2962 0443], Chen Anliang [7115 1344 5328], Liang Yiwen [2733 3015 2429], Liang Ruochen [2733 5387 1057], Feng Wenyu [2455 2429 3842], Chen Qiqi [7115 4860 4860], Liu Shijie [0491 1102 2638], Rao Weihua [7437 5898 5478], Liang Shangli [2733 1424 4539], Xu Liang [1776 0081], Zhang Meng-shi [1728 1125 4258], Hu Gentian [7579 2704 1131], Zhou Baofen [6650 1405 5358], Chen Yilin [7115 0001 2651], Liao Fengling [1675 1144 7227], Li Weigang [2621 4850 4854] and Mo Yingguei [5459 2019 3370]. Provincial CPPCC vice chairman Guo Qiaoran [6753 5062 3544] and Guangzhou's national CPPCC committee members attended the opening ceremonies.

12925

CSO: 4005/734

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU CPPCC TARGETS ECONOMIC REFORM, OPEN-DOOR POLICY

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Need for Guangzhou CPPCC To Serve the Reforms and the Open-door Policy"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Third Session of the Sixth Guangzhou City CPPCC was ceremoniously opened. The purpose of this conference is to carry out the spirit of the 3d Plenum of the 12th Party Central Committee and to realize the tasks put forth by the 5th Session of the 4th Guangzhou City municipal CPC committee's (enlarged) conference. The purpose of this Third Session of the Sixth Guangzhou City CPPCC is also to bring about fully the important results of the people's CPPCC'S reform and open-door policy. Therefore, this important conference has been convened. We enthusiastically wish for the complete success of the conference.

In this year since the Second Session of the Sixth Municipal CPPCC progress has been made in our city's CPPCC work. With a focus on economic construction, and with active progress in political consultation and democratic supervisory activities, a great deal of work has been done and clear achievements have been made. This has been done under the leadership of the Guangzhou municipal CPC committee and with a reliance upon the united efforts of all the committee members and each of the democratic parties, people's groups and personalities from various fields.

Currently, there is a need to accelerate the steps of the four modernizations and to progress in the implementation of the reform of the economic system. There is a need for an open-door foreign policy and to bring life to the economy. In order to realize this common goal the people's CPPCC has given play to its own advantageous position and has united all the forces which could be united in order to bring every positive factor into play. United front work must be closely integrated with economic work. To be engaged in united front work one must understand economics. To be engaged in economic work one must understand the united front. This is a characteristic of the new period of united front work.

The heart of all the work before us is to implement resolutely the decision of the 3d Plenum of the 12th party Central Committee and make the city the focal point of economic system reform. With the deepening development of

reform, CPPCC committee members and personalities in the circles of various fields should earnestly study the general and specific policies relevant to reform and promote their understanding of newly emerging things; they should give full play to their own intelligence and wisdom, earnestly thrust themselves into the actual battles for reform, give counsel, strengthen democratic supervision and curb some new unhealthy tendencies which have appeared amidst reform in order to promote the smooth running of the reform.

The relation between united front work and an open-door foreign policy is extremely close. In the past few years, our municipal CPPCC and each democratic party and people's group have given play to the advantageous positions of the committee members and personalities in various fields who have widespread social contacts abroad. These three groups have actively propagated the nation's general and specific policies for an open-door foreign policy. They have created a number of friendships with compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, nationals living abroad and compatriots in Taiwan. Also, these groups have warmly received many specialists, scholars and personalities from the business world in order to attract work go-betweens and to pave the way for the future. These groups have done a great deal of work. They have attracted a great number of funds, advanced skills and facilities and have advanced management and administration knowledge. Very good results have been obtained. The facts clearly show that the united front and CPPCC work of the open-door policy have had their own special results. Moreover, with further advances in the open-door policy, these results will become greater and greater. Therefore, Guangzhou City should take even greater steps toward an open-door foreign policy. Guangzhou City should make its advantageous position in an open-door foreign policy a reality and, moreover, obtain its full effects. Each level of our city's party committee must certainly complete its united front work. They must conscientiously correct some of the "left's" mistaken thinking and its overlooking of biases in united front and CPPCC work. In the midst of foreign economic activity, each concerned economic department and organization should study the general and specific policies of united front work and develop united front work in combination with economic activities.

Currently, our city is in very good shape. We must extensively make encouragement carry out reform and achieve development. We must carry forward this fine tradition of democratic consultation. We must continue to implement each united front policy, the policy on intellectuals and the policy on nationals living abroad. We must pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone and successfully handle each important matter. Then, our cause will vigorously develop even more, and our common goals can certainly be realized.

12925
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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS NAME LIST

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Listing of the Presidium and Secretary General of the Third Session of the Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress"]

[Text] The following is the presidium (the 66 names are listed according to character strokes of family name [changed to alphabetical order]):

Bo Huaiqi [5631 2037 1142], Chen Anliang [7115 1344 5328], Chen Gang [7115 0474], Chen Ruiyang [3088 3843 2254], Chen Suiyong [7115 6659 1661], Chen Xiaofeng [7115 4562 7364], Chen Zhi (female) [7115 5347], Chen Zuoming [7115 0155 0682], Deng Shufen (female) [6772 3219 5358], Du Zhenxiang [2629 4394 4382], Fan Xingdeng [4636 5281 4223], Fang Shaoyi [2455 1421 6654], Fang Wenyu [2455 2429 3842], Gao Yangzhong [7559 0111 1807], Guo Yiwei [6753 3015 3634], Han Weizhong [7281 5898 0022], He Ziming [0149 1311 0682], Huang Dujiang [7806 3256 3068], Ji Ruisheng [4764 3843 3932], Jiang Zhanyi [5592 0594 5030], Lai Dacho [6351 1129 6389], Lei Guangrong [5085 0342 2837], Li Hong [2621 3163], Li Hui [2621 6540], Li Lingzhi [2621 0407 1807], Li Ruiyuan [2621 3843 3293], Li Zhenqing [2621 2182 0615], Liang Ruibiao [2733 6904 1753], Liang Ruochen [2733 5387 1057], Liang Yiwen (female) [2733 3015 2429], Liu Hanzhong [0491 3352 1807], Liu Shuying (female) [0491 3219 5391], Ma Liming (female) [7456 7787 0682], Mai Yinghao [7769 5391 6275], Mo Baizhi [5459 0184 3112], Ou Chu [2962 0443], Pan Liyu [3382 0536 0056], Qin Chengye [4440 2052 2814], Tan Ying (female) [6223 5391], Tang Baojia [3282 1405 0163], Tao Shouren [7118 1343 0088], Wang Jianyuan [3759 1696 0337], Wang Yongxin [3769 3057 2450], Wang Zongchun [3759 1350 2504], Wu Yaohuan [0702 5069 3883], Xin Wansen [6580 5502 2773], Xu Shijia [6079 1102 2638], Zhang Huixing [1728 1920 2502], Zheng Mayuan [6774 1265 1959], Zhong Jingyang [6988 2529 7122], Zhong Yi [6988 0001 0416], Zhou Ruifang [0719 3843 5364], Zhou Xiyou [0719 1585 0645], Zhu Senlin [4281 2773 2651] and Zhu Xiaodan [4281 1420 0030].

The secretary general is Li Hui.

12925
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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS TO MEET

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "The Standing Committee of the 8th Guangzhou People's Congress Held its 11th Meeting and Decided to Convene the 3rd Meeting of the People's Congress in March"]

[Text] The 11th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 8th Guangzhou People's Congress was held from 31 January to 2 February.

The meeting was chaired by the vice-chairman of the standing committee, Lai Dachao [6351 1129 6389]. Thirty two people, including Vice-chairman Chen Anliang [7115 1344 5328], Fang Shaoyi [2455 1421 6654], Liang Yiwen [2733 3015 2429], Zhou Xiyou [0719 1585 0645], Liang Ruochen [2733 5387 1057], Bo Huaiqi [5631 2037 1142], Li Zhenqing [2621 2182 0615], Fang Wenyu [2455 2429 3842], and Mo Bozhi [5459 0130 3112], and members of the standing committee were present at the meeting.

The meeting received the report, "Opinions on the Plans for Guangzhou in 1985," the authorship of which was entrusted to Mai Yang [7796 2254], chairman of Guangzhou Planning Committee by the municipal government. It also received the "Report on Guangzhou's Scientific and Technical Work" written by the chairman of Guangzhou Scientific Committee, Yi Can [1150 7515]. Before the reports were made, the mayor Ye Xuanping [0673 6693 1627] spoke and Bo Huaiqi, vice-chairman of the standing committee and director of the Educational and Cultural Committee gave the "Report on the Investigation of Guangzhou's Scientific and Technical Work." Comrades attending the meeting believed that last year, in Guangzhou's economic and technical situation has been good, with notable and major achievements. This year's arrangements and tentative plans can be implemented. As for existing problems, they are ones to progress and we should pay attention and adopt effective measures to solve them.

The meeting adopted the "Regulations Governing Economic Contracts in Guangzhou" (draft). According to the law, this draft regulation must be submitted to and approved by the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress before it can be officially promulgated and implemented. The meeting also approved the "Decisions Concerning the Convening of the Third Meeting of the Eighth Guangzhou People's Congress" and "Concerning

the Provisional Regulations on Implementing the Resolution" (draft). The meeting agreed to select one additional delegate to the Eighth People's Congress from Hua county, Panyu county, Jiaoqu and Huangpu prefecture respectively. It approved the appointment of Ma Hong [7456 5725] as vice-chairman of the People's Congress Agricultural Committee and other items relating to the appointment and dismissal of other cadres.

Mayor Ye Xuanping and vice-mayor Chen Qiqi [7115 4869 4860] were present at the meeting.

12380
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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU CITY PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONVENES

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The Third Session of the Eighth Guangzhou City People's Congress was ceremoniously opened yesterday morning in the municipal party committee assembly hall. A total of 587 city people's representatives attended the session.

Executive chairman of the session's chairmen's group, Ou Chu [2962 0443], presided over the session. The executive chairmen of yesterday's session were Wang Jianyuan [3769 1696 0337], Fang Shaoyi [2455 1421 6654], Zhu Senlin [4281 2773 2651], Xu Shiyie [6079 1102 2638], Chen Anliang [7115 1344 5328], Chen Xiaofeng [7115 4562 7364], Li Hui [2621 6540], Du Zhenxiang [2926 4394 4382], Zhou Xiyu [0719 1585 0645], Ou Chu, Liang Yiwen [2733 3015 2429], Lai Dachao [6351 1129 6389] and Bo Huaiqi [5631 2037 1142].

Attending yesterday's session and seated at the rostrum were city people's congress vice chairmen Liang Ruochen [2733 5387 1057], Li Zhenqing [2621 2182 0615], Fang Wenyu [2455 2429 3842] and Mo Baizhi [5459 0184 3112]. Guangzhou City mayor Ye Xuangping [0673 6693 1627], representing the city government, reported on government work to the session. The report was divided into two main parts: the principal state of affairs of 1984 government work and the principal tasks for 1985. In review, Ye Wuiping said that 1984 was a year of much activity and progress in each area of Guangzhou City's work. Progress in breakthroughs was achieved in many aspects. Under the leadership of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's government and the municipal party committee and with the great efforts of all the city's people, there was a comparatively good realization of each task posed by the Second Session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress. The politico-economic shape of the whole city was good, and exciting, vigorous scenes appeared everywhere. (1) There was all-around growth in the national economy. Principal economic targets were fulfilled and the annual plan was exceeded. The gross output value of industry and agriculture reached the target for the last year of the "Sixth Five-year" Plan 1 year ahead of time, an increase 11.41 percent over the previous year. The gross national product increased 11.56 percent over the previous year. (2) New progress was made in urban construction. (3) Obvious achievements were made in reform and the open-door policy. (4) New achievements were made in the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. (5) There were other favorable turns in

society's security and order. (6) New achievements were made in the work of affairs regarding nationals living abroad, nationalities, religion, civil administration, the people's militia, air civil defense, etc.

In reference to this year's principal tasks, Mayor Ye said that 1985 is to be a year of even more thorough reformation, progress in the domestic and foreign open-door policy and great developments in economic construction and other tasks. The municipal party committee, in accordance with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the actual situation in Guangzhou City, has taken "great encouragement, great reformation and great development" as its guiding thoughts. The task of realizing the "four threes" tasks in 3 years conforms with the actual situation. The conditions and probability for its realization exist. Naturally, the task of fulfilling the "four threes" is formidable and numerous problems exist. But the task of the "four threes" can certainly be realized if we earnestly carry out each of the CPC Central Committee's guiding principles and policies, if we advance the liberation of the mind, if we fully exercise the jurisdiction and preferential policy given to our city by the CPC Central Committee and the province, if we take economic construction as the focal point, if we reinforce the building of the two civilizations and if we enthusiastically advance reformation and the open-door policy and at the same time strengthen each task of management and go through the joint efforts of all the city's people.

Mayor Ye stressed that this year is the pivotal year for the realization of the "four threes." A high standard must be upheld in all tasks, and there must be a relatively greater development and enhancement in all tasks. Each quota in the national economy must have greater increases. First, greater development in the national economy must be promoted. Second, the reform of the economic system and the open-door foreign policy must be handled earnestly. Third, the beautification of Guangzhou must be a focal point, and the construction of a spiritual civilization must be reinforced. Fourth, the construction of the legal system must be reinforced, and there must be advances in the handling of social order. Fifth, the construction of both political authority and social work must be reinforced, and all positive factors must be fully mobilized.

Last, Ye Xuanping said, at present an excellent situation has appeared in our city which we have not had previously. Also, our city confronts a new challenge of the economic competition which has arisen between the localities. The situation is gratifying. The situation spurs us on. The task is weighty. Let us go together with all the city's people to use new ideas and new methods to achieve new heights, seize new victories and fulfill all the tasks in this year's work.

Invited to participate in yesterday's opening ceremonies was vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress Zhong Ming [6988 2494]. Also invited to participate were responsible cadres from the Guangzhou municipal CPC committee, the municipal advisory committee, the city government and the municipal CPPCC: Song Shuzhong [1345 1859 1813], Li Shanpei [2621 0810 1014], Wu Xiaofeng [0702 2556 1496], Huang Songhua [7806 5473 5478], Lin Xi [2651 6007], Huang Zhuangping [7806 8369 1627],

Gao Xin [7559 6580], Zhang Yuxiang [1728 3768 4382], Shi Anhai [4258 1344 3189], Liu Ninzu [0491 1819 4371], Deng Hanguang [6772 3352 0342], Chen Qiqi [7115 4860 4860], Luo Peiyuan [5012 1014 0337], Liu Shijie [0491 1102 2638], etc. Also in attendance were leading cadres formally in charge of work in Guangzhou: Fan Hua [5400 5478], Sun Yuexi [1327 2867 1355], Hu Nanqing [5170 2809 0614], etc. Also present were the dean of the municipal intermediate people's court, Ding Guo [0002 5470]; chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate, Ma Yunsheng [7802 0061 3932]; and Li Jinshan [2621 6855 1472], who is in charge of the Guangzhou maritime court.

Committee members from the third Session of the municipal CPPCC and responsible people from the city's related departments attended as non-voting delegates.

Yesterday afternoon, the Third Session of the Eight Guangzhou City People's Congress held its second mass meeting. Chairman of the municipal planning committee Mai Yang [7796 2254] and director of the municipal bureau of finance Zhuo Chao [0587 6389] received the trust of the municipal government. They made a rough draft of Guangzhou City's national economic and social development plan, respectively, at the conference and reported on Guangzhou City's final accounts for 1984 and the budget draft for 1985.

12925
CSO: 4005/735

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU PROVINCIAL, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL CONGRESS MEETING

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "To Keep Abreast of the Situation of Reform and Open-door; to Create a New Working Situation for the People's Congress. The Province convened a Meeting of Responsible Persons of the Standing Committee of the Municipal-County People's Congress"]

[Text] After five days, the meeting of responsible persons of the Standing Committee of the Municipal-County People's Congress convened by the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress ended yesterday. Comrades attending the meeting have learned in earnest the Central Committee's documents on the strengthening of the work of the standing committee of the people's congress and were determined to keep pace with the new developments in reform and the open-door policy and strive to open up a new situation in the work of the Provincial People's Congress.

During the meeting, Lin Ruo [2651 5387], secretary of the Guangdong Party Committee gave a speech. He said that ever since 1979, the establishment of the various levels of our provincial people's congress has greatly strengthened the construction of socialist democracy and the legal system in our province, thereby contributing to the promotion of our province's reform and the open-door policy and the speeding up of the four modernizations. Comrade Lin Ruo pointed out that in a few areas, people have not given this local body with national authority enough attention and even do not pay enough respect to this body's duties which are stipulated in the constitution. This problem must receive the utmost attention from provincial party committees at every level. Only a healthy socialist democracy and legal system could enable our country to enjoy long periods of peace and order and guarantee the implementation of the policies of reform and open-door and the smooth construction of the two civilizations.

Luo Tian [5012 1131], the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress also spoke at the meeting. He said that with the developments in the economic reforms and the open-door policy,

new situations and problems will continue to emerge and the local people's congress standing committee should keep pace with the situation of reform and open-door. We must act strictly in accordance with the regulation of the constitution and laws and be a good servant of the people so as to serve the people better. Comrade Luo Tian pointed out that during the current reforms of the economic system, the standing committee of the people's congress should, based on its own authority, do a good job in enacting economic laws and in strengthening legal supervision and the propaganda work on the legal system so that the economic laws and regulations at various levels could be understood by the people, thereby promoting the smooth execution of the reforms and the open-door policy.

Chen Guangbao [7115 0342 0202], party secretary of Haikang county and Li Yaohua [2621 5069 5478], the magistrate of Jiexi county were invited to the meeting. They introduced their experience in strengthening the party leadership in the work of the standing committee of the people's congress and in self-consciously accepting the supervision of the standing committee. In the meeting, 14 units from Fushan and Dongguan county also introduced their experience in carrying out successfully the work of the standing committee during the economic reforms.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG DEPUTY MILITARY COMMISSAR LU WEIRU DIES

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "Guangzhou Military Region Deputy Commissar Lu Weiru Died of Illness; Ceremony to Pay Respects to his Remains Held on the 22nd"]

[Text] Comrade Lu Weiru [4151 0251 1172], Guangzhou Military Region Deputy Commissar died on 17 January 1985 in Guangzhou. While on the job, his heart began to palpitate and his breathing suddenly stopped. All rescue measures proved ineffectual. He was 65 years old.

Paying last respects to Comrade Lu Weiru's remains on the 22nd were: Ceng Sheng [2582 3932], member of the Central Advisory Committee; leading persons in the Guangzhou Military Region and organizations including You Taizhong [1429 1132 1813], Wang Meng [3769 3718], Zhu Yuehua [2612 2588 5478], Zhang Xudeng [1728 1645 4098], Dan Yinzhang [0830 0603 4545], Huang Ronghai [7806 2837 3189], Jiang Lindong [1203 2651 2639], Liu Cunzhi [0491 1317 2535] and Chen Jide [7115 4949 1795]; Guangzhou Military Region Second and Third echelon retired comrades such as Liu Changyi [0491 2490 3015], Deng Yifan [6772 6654 0416], Xiao Yuanli [5135 0337 4409], Jiang Xieyuan [3068 3610 0337], Ou Zhifu [2962 5268 1381], Ye Jianmin [0673 1696 3046], Yang Shugen [2799 2885 2704], Lai Chunfeng [6351 2504 7364], and Lu Ruilin [7627 3843 2651]; provincial leading comrades and friends of Lu Weiru such as Lin Ruo [2651 5387], Wang Ning [3769 1337], Yang Yingbin [2799 2019 1755], Zhang Mingyuan [1728 2494 6678], Kou Qingyan [1379 1987 1693], Luo Tian [5012 1131], Liang Weilin [2733 1218 2651], Yang Kanghua [2799 1660 5478], Liang Guang [2733 1639], Yun Guangying [0061 1639 5391], Wang Pingshan [3769 1456 1472], Zheng Cun [6774 5028], Liao Siguang [1675 0138 0342] and Zuo Hongtao [1563 3163 3447], and leading comrades of the Guangzhou Party Committee, Xu Shijie [6079 1102 2638] and Ye Xuanping [0673 6693 1627].

12380
CSO: 4005/591

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CPPCC SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "The Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference and the Provincial Party Committee's United Front Department Held a Spring Festival Gathering--Vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Xiao Hua Wished Everyone a Good Year"]

[Text] On February 17, the Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference and the Provincial Party Committee's United Front Department held a spring festival gathering in Guangzhou for personalities of various circles to welcome spring.

Zheng Cun [6774 5028], vice-chairman of the Provincial Political Consultative Conference and the head of the Provincial Party Committee's United Front Department was in charge of the tea party. In his message, the chairman of the Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference Liang Weilin [2733 1218 2651] said that this is the year of the ox and he hoped that everyone would become what Mr Lu Xun [7627 6598] had described as "young ox," united in developing the province's advantages and advancing even further the patriotic united front work.

Xiao Hua [5135 5478], vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference who was in Guangzhou at that time came to the gathering and wished everyone a good year. The vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress Guo Dihuo [6753 2769 3172] and Ceng Zhaoke [2582 2507 4430], and vice-chairman of the Provincial people's political consultative conference Wu Juetian [0124 6030 1131] gave speeches at the gathering.

Those present at the gathering were: responsible persons from the provincial party committee, standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference, the various democratic parties, people's organizations and groups concerned as well as personalities from various circles including Xie Fei [6200 7236], Yi Meihou [5852 5019 0624], Huang Youmou [7806 0645 6180], Luo Xiongcai [5012 7160 2088], Zhang Boquan [1728 3124 3123], Tan Tiandu [6223 1131 1653], Luo Jun [5012 3182], Wang Yue [3769 6390], Liao Siguang [1675 0138 0342],

Ceng Tianjie [2582 1131 4634], Guo Qiaoran [6753 5062 3544], Huang Kang [7806 1660], Diao Zhaofen [0431 3113 5358], Hu Ximing [5170 1585 2494], Zuo Hongtao [1563 3163 3447], Li Jiezhi [2621 3381 0037], Luo Peiyuan [5012 0104 0337], Liang Shangli [2733 1424 4539], Chen Yilin [7115 0001 2651], Li Chen [2621 2525], He Baosong [0149 1405 2646], Fan Xingdeng [5400 5281 4098], Wei Jianxian [7614 7003 6343] and Xiong Zhenpei [3574 4176 3099].

Delegates to the National People's Congress in Guangzhou and committee members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference including Pu Zhelong [5543 5764 7893], Guo Ruming [6753 3067 6900], Luo Mingyu [5012 2494 8762], Huang Yaosang [7806 5069 2718], Zhang Boquan [1728 0130 2938], Liang Yiwen [2733 3015 2429], and Huang Yuanqiang [7806 6678 1730] also attended the gathering.

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CSO: 4005/591

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

THIRD MEETING OF GUANGZHOU PARTY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "To be a Good Political Assistant and Advisor and Complete the Task Delegated by the Party Committee; the Guangzhou Party Advisory Committee Held a Third Meeting to Make Work Plans"]

[Text] The Third Plenary Session of the Guangzhou Party Advisory Committee which was held at the same time as the Fifth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Guangzhou Party Committee ended yesterday morning. The meeting summarized the work of the Guangzhou Advisory Committee since the second plenary session, made arrangements for this year's work, and resolved to improve the support and advisory roles in the party committee's political work so as to shoulder and accomplish the tasks delegated to it by the party committee during the new year.

Huang Zhuangping [7806 8369 1627], vice-chairman of the Guangzhou Party Advisory Committee chaired the meeting.

Du Zhenxiang [2629 4329 4382], chairman of the party advisory committee gave a report. He looked back at the support and advisory roles of the advisory committee in the party committee's political work. While the advisory committee was seriously completing its own party rectification campaign, it has also actively participated in the small leading groups in the party committee's rectification campaign, acting as an advisor, making suggestions, assuming responsibilities earnestly, going to the masses to understand the situation, summing up the experience and helping the party committee to carry out successfully party rectification work in the whole city. It has also participated in the reform of municipal organs, helping the party committee to continue the completion of adjusting the leading bodies in the prefecture, county and departments. It actively helped the departments and areas concerned to develop internal unity and external connections, to revitalize the economy, to link up various channels so as to play an active role in the reform of the economic system and the implementation of the open door policy and to contribute to the construction of the two civilizations and four modernizations.

Based on the basic duties of the advisory committee as defined by party regulations and the current plans of the party committee, chairman Du Zhenxiang made recommendations on the advisory committee's work this year.

Zhu Senlin [2612 2773 2651], assistant secretary of the party committee, also spoke at the gathering. He said that the enthusiasm of the old comrades in the party advisory committee was so great and the work done in the past year has been so productive that they have helped the party committee tremendously and promoted the city's work. On behalf of the party committee, he thanked all the old comrades sincerely. He said that the standing committee of the party committee hoped that the advisory committee would carry out various lively and flexible investigations and studies of such questions as opening the city to the outside world, bringing in foreign capital, carrying out in-depth reforms of the economic system, nurturing middle-aged and youth cadres, doing a good job in building up the third echelon, rectifying successfully the party spirit and striving to improve social trends and order. The advisory committee should also ask more questions and make more suggestions crucial to the party committee's work so as to help it solve difficult problems and promote the city's four modernizations.

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CSO: 4005/588

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTED

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Deng Xiucheng [6772 4423 2052]: "The Fifth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Guangzhou Party Committee Ends; to Implement the Various Tasks Decided Upon by the Committee and Push Forward the Reform of the City's Economic System"]

[Text] The 4-day Fifth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Guangzhou Party Committee concluded victoriously on 8 February.

During the meeting, comrades listened to the work reports of comrade Xu Shijie [6079 1102 2638], speaking on behalf of the standing committee and to the special talks of six comrades including Wang Zongchun [3769 1350 2504], Huang Songhua [7806 5473 5478] and Shi Anhai [4258 1344 3189]. Based on the demands of "great agitation, great reform and great development," comrades attending the meeting focused on the study and discussion of how to use new ideas and methods to accomplish the new leap in our city's economic construction. Everyone believed that with the correct guiding ideology and a clear focus, the meeting of the party committee has been successful and fulfilled the expectations. Based on the correct evaluation of the good current situation, Xu Shijie's report pointed out that the main contradiction at present is the incompatibility of our thought, methods, system and style with the new situation of the leap in the economy. It correctly proposed economic reforms which would dare to use authority, to make loans and to create a new situation, and which would actively promote the city. It also proposed a series of measures to continue the party rectification campaign and beautify Guangzhou. The committee unanimously approved this report at the concluding session.

During the concluding session, deputy secretary of the party committee Zhu Senlin [2612 2773 2651] gave the summation report on behalf of the committee. The report demanded that everyone seriously carry out the various tasks decided upon by the plenary session. He stressed three issues.

1. We should remain clear-headed despite our accomplishments. We should look at the results of our work which would arouse our confidence

and fighting spirit but we should also see how our work has fallen short and must not become complacent because of the accomplishments. We should be aware of the factors favorable to our city's economic development, but we should also see the current difficulties and the weak links to prevent a loss in confidence and "blind commandism." We should be aware of and affirm the open-door policy and the revitalization of the economy, but we should also be aware of the serious danger of the three unhealthy trends emerging in the new situation: party and government cadres engaging in business and running enterprises, raising prices indiscriminately and over-supplying money and goods.

2. Our thought should be appropriate to the new and changed situation. Comrade Zhu Senlin pointed out in the summation that at present, there are great changes in the whole province and country, so much as that we are at a transitional period in which many changes are taking place very rapidly. In order to meet the demands of this development, we must stress in particular the grasping of economic and technical information of the domestic market and stepping up the use of foreign capital to introduce advanced technical equipments. We must set up economic activities according to the order of business-worker-peasant and use every means to increase exports. We must successfully absorb, digest and duplicate the advanced technical equipment that is introduced and place it in important positions. We must strengthen internal linkages and learn well such economic levers and laws as the utilization of prices, currencies, taxes and wages to guide economic activities. Leading economic organs at all levels must stress planning, coordination, service and supervision so as to create good conditions for enterprise reform; they should not be tied up with specific administrative matters. We must plan well individual and related tasks, making regular reports and seeking instructions from various central departments to establish a close relationship, informing concerned departments in the province and seeking their support and boldly use the authority given to us.

3. We must implement the important tasks. Comrade Zhu Senlin said that implementation should revolve around the open door policy and reform. We should continue to do a good job of party rectification, realizing the "four threes," focusing on the weak links, carrying out a strict responsibility system and grasp well the following eight tasks. First, we have to use every means to solve the serious problem in providing electrical energy. While we are working to expand the capability of generating electricity, we should actively save energy and electricity. Second, we should carry out the technical reconstruction of the mainstay and key trades and the key products. All departments concerned must have a total view and provide strong support and help to the city's key reconstruction projects, eliminating the obstacles and working more. Third, we must develop in a big way the tertiary industry. At present, besides continuing the expansion of commerce and tourism, we must also pay attention to the development of real estate, currencies and communications. Fourth, we must manage well urban transportation and hygiene. As for transportation, while

we are improving the conditions for transportation and management facilities, we should establish sound transportation regulations and strict penalties. As for the management of urban hygiene, we must take care of garbage disposal and the dredging of ditches and reestablish order in the markets. Fifth, we must focus on the training of personnel and the popularization and application of the results of scientific research. We should pay close attention to the forecast and planning of personnel, explore the technical market so that technology would become a commodity and develop various forms of commercial activities such as the compensation and exchange of technology, contracts for technical work and technical information and services. We should work hard to popularize the application of computers. Sixth, we should pay close attention to the adjustment and provision of leading bodies in various levels of party and government organs and enterprise units. Seventh, we should continue the policy toward the overseas Chinese, united front and intellectuals so as to fully arouse their active nature. At present, the key to implementing the policy toward the overseas Chinese and united front is to carry out the housing policy and as for the intellectuals, it is to overcome various prejudices so as to solve in earnest the difficult problems of recruiting them into the party. Eighth, we must strengthen the construction of socialist laws and attack in depth the activities of all kinds of criminal elements.

12380
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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG PICTORIAL GATHERING TO CELEBRATE LAYOUT CHANGES

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "Guangdong Pictorial Held a Gathering to Celebrate the Changes in Layout; Yang Yingbin Encouraged GUANGDONG PICTORIAL to Go Beyond Guangdong and into the World"]

[Text] Yesterday, GUANGDONG PICTORIAL held a gathering at China Hotel to celebrate the change in its printed layout. About 200 people, including leading persons in the Provincial Party Committee, the Provincial Advisory Committee, the Provincial Government, Guangzhou Party Committee and the municipal government such as Yang Yingbin [2799 2019 1755], Chen Yueping [7115 6390 1627], Huang Qingqu [7806 3237 3255], Huang Songhua [7806 5473 5478], and Chen Qiqi [7115 4860 4860], responsible persons in the provincial departments concerned and personalities from various circles such as Zhang Yueqi [1728 1471 3823], Huang Hao [7806 3185], Han Zonghu [7281 1350 4375], Huang Wenyu [7806 2429 0205], Cao Xingning [2580 5281 1337], Guan Shanyueh [7070 1472 2588], and Huang Duwei [7806 4648 4850], and personalities from the provincial and municipal journalistic circles such as Xu Shi [6079 1395] were invited to the gathering.

Chen Pei [7115 1014], chief editor of NANFANG RIBAO was in charge of the gathering. Vice-manager of NANFANG RIBAO Huang Mu [7806 3018] introduced the history of the layout changes of GUANGDONG PICTORIAL. He said that beginning from this year, the pictorial will change its layout to meet the situation of the open-door policy and reform. After the changes, the pictorial's primary audience would be the 3,000,000 overseas Chinese, Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and it will endeavor to satisfy their wishes to understand China and their native places so as to arouse their fervent love for the Chinese people and contribute their efforts to China's unification and the construction of the four modernizations. The first issue after the change has created such new columns as "Random Notes on Special Areas," "The Moon is Brighter in One's Native Place," "The Vast Land of China," and "The Garden of a Hundred Flowers" to describe the new appearances in the special areas and native places of the overseas Chinese and to report on the vast territories and famous historic sites of China and the new achievements in various aspects of construction. After the change in layout, the

quality of printing has been improved markedly. The color page has increased from the original half page to two-thirds of a page and copper plate paper is used throughout.

Yang Yingbin, a standing committee member of the Provincial Party Committee and Huang Qingqu, the vice-governor enthusiastically congratulated the pictorial's layout changes. Yang Yingbin said that the first issue after the changes is good and hoped that it will become even better so that it can go beyond Guangdong and into the world and endeavor to become a world-class pictorial.

Personalities from various circles such as Huang Wenyu, Xu Shi and Huang Duwei gave enthusiastic speeches and made some suggestions for improvements.

12380
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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG GUOMINDANG SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING REPORTED

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "The Provincial and Municipal Committee of the Guomindang Held a Spring Festival Gathering; Former Guomindang Political and Military Personnel and Relatives from Taiwan Happily Got Together"]

[Text] Yesterday, the provincial and municipal committees of the Guomindang held a spring festival gathering at the Guangzhou Dance Hall. About 200 people, including former Guomindang military and government personnel, relatives of personnel who are in Taiwan, people who have returned to settle down in Guangzhou and people visiting their relatives, gathered together to celebrate the festival.

Fang Shaoyi [2455 1421 6654], vice-chairman of the provincial committee of the Guomindang and the chairman of its Guangzhou party committee was in charge of the gathering. Chen Yanwu [7115 3508 2976], vice-chairman of the Guangdong Party Committee gave a speech. Ceng Tianjie [2582 1131 4634], vice-chairman of the Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference and responsible persons concerned were present at the gathering.

Others attending the gathering included Wu Zhenfang [0702 4394 5364], brother-in-law of Li Hanhun [2621 3352 7609], former Minister of the Interior of the Guomindang; Guomindang veteran Hu Hanmin's nephew Hu Hongping [5170 1738 1627], his grandnephew Hu Guowei [5170 0948 0251], and his adopted daughter Hu Qixia [5170 4860 7209]; Ceng Zongye [2582 1350 2814], the nephew of General Yu Hanmou [0151 3352 6180]; Pan Yujun [3382 3558 0971], brother-in-law of former "Vice-president" Xie Dongmin [6200 2639 7036]; Yu Zuming [0151 4371 2494], secretary of the former chairman of the Guomindang government Lin Sen [2651 2773] who has returned to settle down in Guangzhou, overseas Chinese, and Liu Jintao [0491 6930 3447], former head of the photography department of the Guomindang air force.

12380
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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, PARTY IN SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 85 p.1

[Article: "The Provincial Party Committee and Government Held a Spring Festival Gathering; Lin Ruo Hoped that People From All Circles Give Full Play to Their Intelligence and Talents to Promote Our Province's Construction of the Two Civilizations"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government held a spring festival gathering at the Guangdong Guest House.

About 400 people were invited to the gathering, including responsible persons from our province's democratic parties, representatives of other well-known personalities, researchers in technical, educational, cultural, health and athletic circles, senior engineers, agronomists, veterinarians, doctoral instructors, professors, writers, artists, social workers, resident doctors, secondary and elementary school teachers, preschool educators, coaches, athletes, and representatives from the journalistic and publishing circles.

Those attending the gathering included members of the Guangzhou Central Advisory Committee, Liu Tianfu [0491 3944 1133] and Li Jianzhen [2621 1017 4176]; secretaries of the Provincial Party Committee Lin Ruo [2651 5387] and Xie Fei [6200 7236]; chairman of the Provincial Advisory Committee Kou Qingyan [1379 1987 1693]; chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress Luo Tian [5012 1131] and chairman of the Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference Liang Weilin [2733 1218 2651].

Vice-governor Yang Li [2799 4539] was in charge of the gathering. Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen and Lin Ruo and representatives from various circles gave speeches at the gathering.

12380
CSO: 4005/588

REQUIREMENTS SET FOR GUANGZHOU PARTY RECTIFICATION GROUPS

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Yuan Yingcai [5913 2019 2088]: "Second Group of Party Rectification Units in Guangzhou Begins Party Rectification; Wang Zongchun [3769 1350 2504] Makes Four Specific Commendations for the Study Phase of the Second Group of Party Rectification Units"]

[Text] Our municipality's second group of more than 200 party rectification initiation units have already formally begun party rectification. On 15 March, the municipal party committee convened a conference of leading cadres of the second group of party rectification units. It has raised specific requirements for the party rectification study phase. The deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and deputy chief of the party rectification work directing group, Wang Zongchun, spoke at the conference.

Wang Zongchun put forth four suggestions for the successful study of party rectification documents: (1) the importance of successfully studying party rectification documents must be fully recognized. Studying party rectification documents does not merely have the important effects of increasing one's understanding of party rectification, unifying thought, correcting operations or directing thought, but also leads to laying a foundation for party rectification. Therefore, how well this step is handled directly relates to the success or failure of party rectification. Each party rectification unit's leading party group must earnestly stress the successful study of party rectification documents. They must pay special attention to resolving the thinking of some party members that "after studying the first paragraph of party rectification documents it is not necessary to arrange for so much time to carry on with study." (2) Leading cadres should take the lead in study. In addition to enthusiastically participating in party members' study, they should earnestly study party rectification documents during the reorganization of the leading groups. (3) The integration of theory with practice must be upheld. Skimming over the surface and being satisfied with only a little knowledge in the study of documents should be avoided. Wrangling with specific problems before understanding the basic spirit of the documents should be avoided. Deficient, idle talk and a refusal to touch upon realistic problems should be avoided. Deviations, including the practice of relating only to problems in society and not relating to problems of the unit and the individual, should be avoided. In study, the condition of the unit's leading party

group should be related to and the necessary and urgent knowledge of party rectification should be enhanced. In study, the reality of reform and the open-door policy should be referred to. The thinking of the numerous party members and party member cadres should be unified with the paths, guiding principles and policies of the party's 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee's decision. In study, the reality of the unit and the individual should be referred to. The "Great Cultural Revolution" should be thoroughly negated, factionalism should be removed and the baneful influence of the "left" should be cleared away. In study, the unit's situation should be related to, and new unhealthy tendencies should be exposed. (4) Study in combination with discussion and rectification in combination with transformation should be upheld. These new unhealthy tendencies must be stopped and become breakthroughs in reformation. Leading cadres should take the lead in examining problems in this aspect. In the study of party rectification, attention must be given to resolving the problems which exist in party discipline. Problems such as the failure to enforce the orders and prohibitions strictly and even violations in the course of rectification must necessarily be sternly dealt with. Problems which exist in other aspects must also be earnestly rectified and reformed.

Participating in the conference were leading cadres in charge of party reformation from our city's second group of party rectification units as well as directors from party rectification offices. Those comrades of the party rectification inspection groups stationed in our city by the provincial party committee also attended the conference.

12925

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU ORGANIZATION WORK MEETING ON SELECTING NEW CADRES

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Municipal Party Committee's Organization Work Meeting Proposed This Year's Most Important Tasks in Organization Work; to Break Conventions and Select Reformist and Innovative Pioneering-type Cadres; to Further Strengthen the Construction of the Third Echelon and Strengthen the Reserve Cadre System"]

[Text] "The most important task of the new year in organization work is to use a generation of new people to guarantee the smooth progress of reform and the open-door policy." This is the task recommended by the Guangzhou organization work meeting to the municipal party organs at various levels after the meeting ended on February 3rd.

Those attending this meeting were responsible comrades of the Guangzhou Party Committee, including Xu Shijie [6079 1102 2638], Zhu Senlin [2612 2773 2651], and Wang Zongchun [3769 1350 2504], and responsible comrades from the organization departments of various prefectures, counties, bureaus, company headquarters and units directly administered by the city. In the meeting, the standing committee member of the municipal party committee and the head of the committee's organization department Wu Xiaofeng [0702 2556 1496] gave a report and Wang Zongchun, deputy secretary of the party committee also spoke.

The meeting affirmed the accomplishments made by Guangzhou's organization work in adjusting and reforming the structure of the leading bodies at various levels, constructing the third echelon, strengthening the training of cadres, actively reforming the present cadre system and recruiting outstanding intellectuals into the party.

The meeting stressed that during the new year, party organizations at various levels must boldly use a generation of new people, and dare to break the rules in selecting those pioneering-type cadres who are young and strong, knowledgeable and capable and have the courage to reform and innovate to take over positions of leadership. At present, we should pay close attention to promoting those outstanding intellectuals in their forties to take over important responsibilities.

In fact, many of them have already become the backbone in many quarters and in various positions, they have played the role of serving as the link between past and present. The failure to promote them quickly would not only affect our present tasks but would also affect adversely future enterprises. In selecting cadres, we have to look at their diplomas and their actual standards, abilities and achievements. We should pay close attention to and select those outstanding cadres who have learned hard in actual work, becoming experts through self-study and who possess rich practical experience and relatively strong capabilities in organizational leadership. We should affirm that our city is rich in manpower resources that can be selected. Whether we can select pioneering-type cadres depends on the eradication of the influence of the "left" ideology and old forces of habit. Such influences manifest themselves in the following way: some people would over-emphasize a person's qualification and record a service in the selection and overlook practical abilities; some would one-sidedly stress practical experience and overlook scientific education and theoretical knowledge or pay attention only to the diploma and overlook practical abilities and achievements; some like cadres who are steady and whose abilities and character are average and are afraid to select those cadres who have good political qualities, courage and insight and the courage to break old and inadequate rule; some over-emphasize all kinds of relations and personal emotions and overlook modernization's urgent need for qualified personnel. We have to seriously resolve these which are reflections of the influence of the "left" ideology and the failure to get rid of old conventions. In selecting cadres, we should know our subordinates well enough to assign them jobs commensurate with their abilities. We should not demand perfection and boldly use cadres who have good political qualities and the potential to grow but who may be controversial because of some weaknesses. We also have to correctly handle those cadres who have committed general mistakes in the "Cultural Revolution." For those who have made serious self-criticisms and have received the forgiveness of the masses, and who have real talents, knowledge, the reform and innovative spirit in their work--hence meeting the standards of the "four modernizations," we should have the courage to use them if indeed they should be used.

The meeting pointed out that we should further strengthen the construction of the third echelon and improve the system of reserve cadres. The targets for reserve cadres should not be confined to the party system, we should intensify our search for qualified people suitable for positions of leadership in the party from the economic, scientific, education and other departments. For those leaders whose professional standards are relatively high but who lack organizational leadership abilities, we should not force them to change over to party leadership work but should support them to develop their specialties. Also, we should pay attention to selecting and nurturing women cadres and cadres outside the party. The selection of reserve cadres must do away with the mysterious and restrictive methods of the past and change to a process in which the masses make recommendations democratically, the party committee evaluates collectively and the upper levels of the party organization give their approval.

This reform in the selection of cadres is beneficial to discovering qualified people and prevent improprieties in the selection and use of personnel. At the same time, we have to establish qualified personnel information stations, an information network with a mass nature of qualified personnel composed of the channels of selecting qualified personnel from outstanding youths, model workers and "8 March" red banner pacesetters by the Communist Youth League, unions and women federations. It can provide information on qualified management personnel in various trades and business and broaden the perspectives in selecting reserve cadres.

The meeting demanded that party organizations at various levels continue to do a good job of recruiting party members. The most important task at present is to further correct the "left" viewpoint and to absorb large numbers of those outstanding intellectuals who actively want to join the party. Organizations at various levels must investigate in depth and seriously resolve the problem of outstanding intellectuals having difficulties in joining the party. For those units which have not done this job well, we have to find out why; for those persons who do not have the proper understanding, we have to educate and criticize and help them correct their attitude; for those leading cadres who obstruct and deliberately make it difficult for the intellectuals to join the party and who do not change after education, we have to adopt organizational measures to replace them or administer party disciplinary punishment.

12380
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CORRECTION OF UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES PROCEEDS IN GUANGZHOU

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Bi Shuzu [3968 5289 4371]: "Strictly Enforcing Orders and Prohibitions; Discussing While Studying; Swiftly Rectifying and Reforming; Second Group of Party Rectification Units in Guangzhou Stresses Importance of Timely Correction of New Unhealthy Tendencies"]

[Text] This city's second group of party rectification units adheres to study and discussion as well as rectification and reform in the study of party rectification documents. It stresses the correction of new unhealthy tendencies as the focal point of party rectification.

After the downward transmission of documents and circulars regarding the resolute correction of new unhealthy tendencies from the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, most of the city's second group of party rectification units have been able to enforce orders and prohibitions strictly and carry out implementation firmly. Many units' leading cadres have consciously taken action themselves and played very good leading roles. During the middle of February, municipal planning bureau chief Wang Maoyong [3769 5399 3052] received a 20-yuan gift certificate sent from a certain unit. Conscious that this was part of the new unhealthy tendency of giving dinners or sending gifts, he immediately handed it over to the Departmental Discipline Inspection Commission for return to the original unit. From Wang Maoyong's inspiration, 10 of the bureau's cadres, engineers and technicians in succession handed over 565 yuan in gift certificates and "red envelopes" they had received to the organization for return to the relative unit. Municipal financial bureau director Zhuo Chao [0587 6389] received the "red envelopes" sent by two units before the Spring Festival (one containing a 40-yuan gift certificate and one containing 30 yuan) and handed them over to the organization one after the other for return. Other cadres took the leader as model and consciously gave back the "red envelopes" sent by other units. According to our information, that bureau had 16 people return (or instances of returning) a total of 680 yuan in "red envelopes" or gift certificates sent by relevant units. The bureau's subordinate No 2 Branch Bureau and No 4 Branch Bureau also had 19 people return (or instances of returning) a total of 1550 yuan. The city's General Urban Development Company and other units originally had made preparations either to hold anniversary activities for the founding of the company or a ribbon-cutting ceremony for the anniversary

of the company's opening. This opportunity was to be used to give a banquet for relevant personnel or to present a few gifts or souvenirs. After receiving the related documents from the State Council, the company recognized that this was a utilization of public money to give dinners or send gifts and was a new unhealthy tendency under the new circumstances. Thereupon, the original plans were firmly cancelled.

After beginning party rectification, the second group of party rectification units upheld the study of the Central Committee's documents on the correction of new unhealthy tendencies and the Central Committee's leading comrades' important instructions on the correction of these tendencies as the significant contents for the study of party rectification. The party rectification units arranged for the masses of party members to study and discuss so as to expose manifestations of new unhealthy tendencies to recognize clearly the serious danger of these tendencies and the importance and necessity of correcting them. For those manifestations which are found to be of a truly new unhealthy tendency, rectification and reform should be quickly carried out. In January of this year the supply-marketing company subordinate to the Municipal General Electronics Industry Company convened a year-end summary exchange meeting of supply and marketing work at Fanyu Guesthouse. Not only did the food and lodging expenses greatly exceed the stipulated standard, but 48-yuan "souvenirs" were given to each delegate and company office cadre, some people of the supply-marketing company who were not supply-marketing personnel, the meeting's work personnel and other invited unit delegates. Altogether, more than 29,100 yuan were spent, and 15,100 yuan of that amount were for requesting 15 enterprise "assistants." After discovering this problem the general company specially convened a party committee meeting in order to carry out an investigation. The committee was charged with the task of seriously investigating the supply-marketing company, summing up what reprimands to make and setting up a time period for the return of "assistance funds." It was charged with putting forth suggestions on how to handle those who exceed food and lodging standards as well as gifts of "souvenirs" and other problems.

The committee also set regulations: henceforth, all departments of company organs of general companies, without exception, must not take assistance fees for any kind of meeting (including study classes) from basic-level enterprises. Before the end of March there shall be a thorough clearing up of assistance fees received since October of last year. Within 2 months the exact figures must be returned. Each department of the company organs must not use any pretext to apportion any expense toward the lower levels or make overcharges above those fees prescribed by those regulations. Giving dinners or sending gifts is strictly prohibited. Indiscriminate distribution of property is prohibited. Souvenirs must not be given at ordinary work meetings. Without exception there must be an investigation of responsibility for all violations of regulations for giving dinners and exceeding expense standards in the convening of meetings. The method of handling must be according to "whoever makes the plans makes the payments, and whoever eats pays." Moreover, in looking at the seriousness of the circumstances, strict treatment must be accorded leaders and policy makers. The supply-marketing company has already earnestly investigated instances of wrongdoing and returned the total of apportioned "assistance funds" to various enterprises.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

TECHNICAL PEOPLE ENTERING GUANGDONG PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "Last Year Over 10,000 Technical People Entered the Party in Our Province; This is the Year with the Highest Ratio of Intellectuals Entering the Party Since the Founding of the Nation"]

[Text] Provincial party organizations at all levels have been absorbing outstanding intellectuals into the party. Last year, 11,879 different kinds of technical people in our province have gloriously joined the party. This accounted for 31.5 percent of the total number of new members for the whole year, making it the year with the highest ever percentage of intellectuals joining the party.

Last year, provincial party organizations at all levels have further expanded the work of recruiting outstanding intellectuals into the party. The local party secretary of Mei county, Li Qingfen [2621 1987 5358] was full of concern for the intellectuals and was personally involved in developing the work of getting outstanding intellectuals into the party. Last year, they have recruited 1,160 technical people. Ever since 1983, the Guangzhou Party Committee unified and implemented the party's policy toward intellectuals, organizing 4 large scale studies on the recruitment of intellectuals and sponsoring more than 1,000 different kinds of gatherings. It also invited more than 3,000 intellectuals to individual talks. The whole city has recruited 595 outstanding intellectuals into the party.

12380
CSO: 4005/591

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

FORMER HUNAN OFFICIAL CONVICTED ON CORRUPTION CHARGE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by correspondent Liu Mingtian [0491 2494 3944]: "Jinshi Former Vice-Mayor Liu Songbai Arrested and Punished for Engaging in Illegal Trade Corruption, Taking Bribes in Collusion with Criminals"]

[Text] Changsha 6 March (XINHUA)--Liu Songbai [0491 2646 2672] former vice-mayor of Jinshi City, Hunan Province, engaged in illegal trade in collusion with criminal elements and, according to preliminary statistics, Liu Songbai was guilty of corruption and accepted bribes amounting to about 3,800 yuan. After registering this case for investigation and prosecution, the Jinshi City procuratorate approved the arrest of Liu Songbai on 18 February by the public security bureau and his accomplices also will be properly dealt with in accordance with the law.

In August 1984, Zhang Xingyuan, [1728 2502 0337] former purchasing agent for the Juanma Textile Mill, in collaboration with his father-in-law Xiang Yun, [0686 0061] former party branch secretary of the city's metal products plant, invited Vice-mayor Liu Songbai to go into business partnership with them. Zhang Xingyuan filled Liu Songbai in on the situation by telling him that: the No 2 Silk Mill in Xiqiao Village, Nanhai County, Guangdong Province, needed raw materials such as filament and strips of silk floss, etc from which it was possible to realize a profit of more than 6,000 yuan per year. Liu Songbai readily expressed agreement with this business deal. Consequently, the three men agreed that, on the pretext of the city's metal products plant need to exchange sheets of galvanized iron for the filament and strips of silk floss, Liu Songbai was to go to the city's textile mill to arrange for the raw materials, Zhang Xingyuan was to be responsible for finding a good market and Xiang Yun was to act in a contact capacity. On 13 September of last year, Liu Songbai connived to call a meeting at his home between Xiang Yun and Huang Daoxin [7806 6670 2450] [director of the textile mill]. Liu Songbai first of all resorted to deception to propose the price and quantity required. They decided to obtain 600 kilograms of filament and 600 kilograms of silk floss strips but only write a receipt for 500 kilograms each; they also adopted the same method to acquire more for less in writing a receipt for left-over pieces of silkworm

material. After Huang Daoxin returned to the mill, he arranged for extra shift work in order to bale up the packages. On 21 September of last year, Xiang Yun and Zhang Xingyuan transported the filament and silk floss to the Nubmer Two Silk Mill in Xiqiao Village, Nanhai County, Guangdong Province, to resell at an overall profit of more than 7,900 yuan, of which Liu Songbai pocketed 2,500.

Liu Songbai also used the authority of his office and exerted himself to engage in illegal business activity with Zhong Guangqiu, [6988 1684 3808] a temporary worker in neighborhood enterprises. In July of last year, Zhong Guangqiu, on the pretext of needing silk polyester for a factory, asked Liu Songbai to help resolve the matter. After receiving Zhong Guangqiu's 200 yuan "fee to pay expenses," Liu Songbai wrote a letter requesting the good offices of the provincial textile industries company to help meet Zhong Guangqiu's need for 500 tons of silk polyester; consequently, Zhong Guangqiu netted a profit of more than 2,700 yuan and gave 1,100 yuan of this money to Liu Songbai.

Right after the party organization became aware of their economic dealing, Liu Songbai, Xiang Yun, Zhang Xingyuan and Huang Daoxin, etc, contacted one another several times and schemed to conclude an agreement not to give each other away and sought to cover up the true facts.

Investigation into the situation clearly showed that this was a case of economic crime, a partnership for corruption, all in the name of doing business. The public security bureau arrested Liu Songbai and Huang Daoxin; Zhang Xingyuan and the others will be properly dealt with in accordance with the law.

12917
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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU PARTY INSPECTION, DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE MEETING

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "The More We Open the Door, the More the Reforms, the More We Should Strengthen Discipline and Inspection Work; Guangzhou Party Inspection and Discipline Committee Convened Inspection Work Meeting and Commended Advanced Elements; Xu Shijie Attended the Meeting and Gave a Talk"]

[Text] From 28 January to 1 February, the Guangzhou Party Inspection and Discipline Committee convened a meeting on inspection and discipline work and to commend the advanced elements. The meeting integrated the Central Discipline Committee's recent directive on vigorously seizing the prevailing "three ill winds" and studied such issues as how our city can further strengthen the construction of party spirit and discipline and how discipline and inspection work can play its role in the reform and open-door policies.

Xu Shijie [6079 1102 2638], secretary of the Guangzhou Party Committee, gave a talk at the meeting. Vice-secretary Wang Zongchun [3769 1350 2504] attended the meeting and gave a summation speech. The nearly 400 people present at the meeting included members of the Guangzhou Inspection and Discipline Committee, responsible persons from the prefecture, county, bureau (headquarters), discipline committee members of directly subordinate units (inspection and discipline groups) and inspection and discipline cadres of various departments and units. Among them, there were 212 representatives of the municipal inspection and discipline work advanced collectives and individual advanced workers.

In his talk, Xu Shijie stressed that this year, we must reform and open the door more so that the policies can be carried out better and smoother. At the same time, we must really strengthen the inspection and discipline work of the party so that the open-door policy and management can go hand in hand. The more we open the door and reform, the more we should strengthen management, ideological and political work, discipline and inspection. Xu Shijie emphasized that discipline and inspection work must guarantee the healthy implementation of the open door policy and define some necessary limits so that we would not let off the corrupt elements. Only this will guarantee that the party will not be harmed.

Xiao Wu [5135 0839], the secretary of Guangzhou Party Inspection and Discipline Committee gave a report on behalf of the committee. 13 advanced collectives and advanced representatives from the Guangzhou Second Light Industry Department discipline committee, the party committees of Wenchong Shipbuilding Company and Nanfang Department Store and Fugang county discipline committee introduced their experience at the meeting.

The meeting made plans for this year's discipline and inspection work:

We have to understand clearly the situation and unify ideology so as to guarantee the smooth implementation of the reform of the economic system and the opening to the outside world with the city as the focal point. We have to firmly establish that discipline and inspection work must be suited to the development of production, become the guiding ideology serving socialist economic construction and without ambiguity, greatly support the new things which emerge during reforms and resolutely eliminate the passive factors obstructing reforms.

We have to closely integrate with the party rectification campaign so as to realize quickly the fundamental improvement of the party spirit. Party committees at all levels must promote on the one hand economic construction and the building of the party spirit, and on the other resolutely implement the municipal party committee's decision on the responsibility system of building up the leading bodies at various levels and promoting the party spirit so as to create a new situation for the whole party to promote the party spirit. Discipline and inspection work must consider the strengthening of ideological education and the raising of the quality of party members as an important task.

We should never let up in continuing to attack serious economic criminal activities. We have to strengthen leadership and continue to do a good job.

We have to strengthen the self-construction of the inspection and discipline committee and enhance the fighting spirit of the inspection and discipline ranks.

In the summation of the conference, comrade Wang Zongchun requested the inspection and discipline personnel correctly understand and handle three relationships: first, to handle well the relationship between reform and the open-door policy and the building up of the party spirit; second, to handle well the relationship between party rectification and the realization of the fundamental improvement of the party spirit; and third, to strengthen the relationship between the self-construction of the inspection and discipline committee and playing the role in discipline and inspection work. He demanded that party committees at all levels seriously strengthen the leadership in discipline and inspection work and vigorously support the inspection and discipline committee in developing its work.

The meeting presented award certificate and souvenirs to the advanced collectives and works in discipline and inspection work.

12380
CSO: 4005/589

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ON STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC LEGAL SYSTEM, PROMOTING REFORM

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Huang Dongsheng [7806 2639 3932]: "Meeting of the Responsible Comrades of the Standing Committees of the Provincial, Municipal, County People's Congress Stressed the Strengthening of the Democratic Legal System and Promoting the Reform and Open-door Policy"]

[Text] The meeting of responsible persons of provincial, municipal and county standing committees which concluded yesterday stressed the strengthening of the construction of democracy and the legal system, the focusing on economic construction and, under the new circumstances, the strengthening of the construction of county and municipal standing committees to promote reform and the open-door policy and create a new situation for the work of the people's congress.

When the meeting began on January 26, the secretary of the Guangdong Party Committee Lin Ruo [2651 5387] attended the meeting and gave a talk. He affirmed the achievements of the standing committees at various levels in the province in recent years and stressed that we should act according to the constitution and laws and hoped that party committees at various levels in the province earnestly strengthen the leadership of the standing committees of the people's congress and do their utmost to resolve their difficulties and problems so that they can fully play their roles.

Luo Tian [5012 1131], chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress chaired the meeting and gave the summation speech. Vice-chairman Xue Yan [5641 3543] related the spirit of the ninth meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Luo Tian requested that standing committees at various levels must insist on the leadership of the party, seriously carry out their duties, strengthen the supervision of the government, courts and inspection departments at their respective levels and further strengthen their own construction. He said that with the deepening of the economic reforms and the development of the open-door policy, more and more economic relations and activities would need adjustments through legal means. The standing committee of the people's congress, should, based on its duties, promote economic legislation and legal supervision, strengthen legal propaganda education and push forward the smooth implementation of reform and the open-door policy.

Sixteen units from Fushan and Dongguan county introduced their experience. The Standing Committee of Guangzhou People's Congress introduced its experience in seriously executing its duties, strengthening its own construction and fully developing the role of a local organ with national authorities. The Standing Committee of Dongshan Prefecture People's Congress introduced its experience in strengthening the supervision and support of "one government two offices," in seriously doing a good job of the inspection of delegates and fully play the role of the people's representative.

Li Jianzhen [2621 1017 4176], a member of the central advisory committee was at the meeting to see the comrades and gave a talk. About 200 people including vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress: Ceng Dingshi [2582 1353 4258], Zhong Ming [6988 2497], Huang Youmou [7806 0645 6180], Liang Guang [2733 1639], Luo Xiongcai [5012 7160 2088], and Huang Wei [7806 4850], and responsible persons from standing committees of county and municipal people's congresses and some of the leaders from local and county committees attended the meeting.

12380
CSO: 4005/589

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PARTY LEADERS MAKE USE OF NON-PARTY VIEWS

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "Liwan Prefecture's Party Committee Pays Attention to Non-party Views to Improve Their Work; Leading Members of the Prefecture Party Committee Make Home Visit to Chat and Solve Problems Raised by Democratic Party Personalities"]

[Text] Leading members of the Liwan prefecture party committee often use their spare time and holidays for home visits to listen to opinions of non-party personalities so as to understand the people's conditions and promptly solve problems and improved their work. They have been praised by the non-party personalities for such activities.

On the 8th of this month, Hu Zhaoji [5170 5128 1015], veteran physician of Chinese medicine and honorary director of Liwan Prefecture Hospital of Chinese Medicine said that leading members of Liwan Prefecture Party Committee use the evenings or Sundays for home visit to listen to all kinds of opinions so that many problems can be solved promptly. Last August, when the secretary of the prefecture party committee and the responsible person from the prefecture united front department visited Director Hu, they listened to the Director's report, which indicated that many former veteran Chinese physicians were holding many concurrent positions and therefore found it difficult to increase their professional proficiency. For example, Hu Zhaoji, besides being the director, also held 18 various concurrent social and medical and health department positions. He hoped that he could cut down on some of his social duties so as to take some time to write articles on the experience of his medical practice and provide future generations with some helpful prescriptions. Later, the party committee secretary Xia Jiayan [6200 1367 1750] informed the prefectoral health department of the situation and requested that they pay serious attention to Director Hu's opinion. In the reorganization of the Liwan Prefecture Hospital of Chinese Medicine, an experienced doctor was appointed the director while Hu Zhaoji became the honorary director and everyday, he can have time to write.

Leading members of the Liwan Prefecture Party Committee has institutionalized the home visit of non-party personalities. In the latter half of last year, they have visited the homes of vice-chairmen of the standing committee

of the prefectural people's congress, vice-chairmen of the prefectural people political consultative conference, vice prefect, famous veteran Chinese physicians, first level teachers and engineers to understand their life and thought and sought their opinions on the work in the prefecture. Non-party personalities have earnestly suggested many ideas on various aspects of prefectural work. For example, the vice-chairman of Liwan Prefecture People's Political Consultative Conference and a teacher in the prefecture Teachers' Advanced Training School reported that there has been an over-assignment of teachers in the prefecture and recommended that at the time of the reorganization of the educational system, they should do a good job in fixing the number of teachers and make arrangements for over-assigned personnel. The responsible person in the party committee paid close attention to her opinion and hoped that she and other teachers concerned could carry out some investigation and propose corrective measures. Also, during one of the home visits, the responsible person in the technical section of the Prefecture Industrial Company and assistant engineer Chen Zhongxiao [7115 1813 1321] suggested that the industrial system should strengthen enterprise management and pay attention to the training of management personnel. After listening to this opinion, the party committee promptly assigned specific persons to carry out this task.

12380
CSO: 4005/589

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PROVINCIAL JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION MEETING

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "The Meeting of the 3rd Executive Council of the Provincial Journalists Association Ended; Leading Organizations Adjusted; 50 Directors and 8 Standing Committee Executives Appointed"]

[Text] The third executive council meeting of the provincial journalists association which lasted for two days ended yesterday at Guangzhou. This reporter learned that the association's membership has increased from 68 of the two years ago to 117, reflecting the flourishing state of our province's journalistic enterprise.

Zhong Peizhang [6945 3099 3864], the director of the News Bureau of the Central Propaganda Department spoke at the meeting yesterday. He said that our country's journalistic enterprise is entering a new period of major development and blooming and hoped that the Guangdong journalistic circles, during the current journalistic reforms, would be in the forefront of being creative in journalistic theories, revitalizing journalistic units and improving journalistic leadership style so that they can be trend-setters and produce experience, ideas and qualified personnel.

After having been discussed and approved by all the directors present at the meeting, the Third Executive Council of the Provincial Journalists Association added 50 comrades as directors and eight comrades as standing committee executives. The list of officers after additions and adjustments is: Chairman, Ding Xiling [0002 1585 0407]; Vice-chairmen (in stroke order), Bai Su [4101 4790], Xu Shi [6079 1395], Guan Xin [7070 2946], Luo Miao [5012 1181], Huang Mei [7806 3020], Huang Yongzhan [7806 3057 3277], Huang Shaojin [7806 4801 6651], Cai Hui [5591 6540]; Secretary and standing committee director, Yu Dan [5713 0030].

12380
CSO: 4005/589

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BUILDING OF SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION IN GUANGZHOU

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Strengthening Guangzhou's Building of a Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] At the Third Session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress, Mayor Ye Xuanping [0673 6693 1627] put forth our city's task for the building of a spiritual civilization for this year.

In his report, Ye Xuanping pointed out that while we reinforce the building of a socialist material civilization, we must simultaneously reinforce the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. We must uphold the "five stresses, four points of beauty and the three ardent loves." We must educate the city's people to be idealistic, moralistic, cultured and disciplined. We must advance the establishment of a new concept of thought and atmosphere among the great masses of the people. We must establish a civilized lifestyle. We must create a comfortable, convenient and neat living environment for the masses. This year we must first complete work in several aspects.

1. We must thoroughly develop activities of the "five stresses, four points of beauty and the three ardent loves" in order to promote the beautification of Guangzhou.
2. To emphasize intelligence development great effort must be spent to develop educational causes. We must increase investment in education and adopt other effective measures to advance the development of our city's educational causes so even more and better human talent can be produced faster.
3. The Culture and Art Department should continue to take improvement of the quality of cultural creations as its focal point. It should stress literary and artistic creation. It should strive for the creation of even more outstanding works of high quality and standard.
4. In medical and health work, scientific management should be enhanced, and the quality of medical treatment should be raised. Where chief responsibility system is implemented, all measures which are convenient and beneficial to the people should continue to be adopted so that seeking medical attention is convenient for the masses.

5. In physical training, we should advance giving free rein to society's enthusiasm for physical training. Athletics Day activities must be organized, and the Ninth Municipal Games must be opened.

6. Family planning work is to be enhanced. Emphasizing the establishment of family planning teams and operations must be advanced. Guidance in various areas must be put into practice and management standards must be raised. Regional and county family planning contract systems must be established. We must ensure the birth rate for the whole city be held at 16 percent and the natural rate of increase be held below 10.5 percent [as published].

12925

CSO: 4005/733

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG PARTY HISTORY CONFERENCE--The Guangdong Province CPC Party History Research Committee and the Collecting Party Historical Data Commission convened a province-wide work conference of party history on 15 March. Among those present at the opening ceremony were Central Advisory Commission members Liu Tianfu [0491 1131 1133], Li Jianzhen [2621 1017 4176] and Guangdong Province CPC Committee Secretary Xi Fei [6200 7236]. Also present were CPC Historical Research Office Deputy Director Liao Gailong [1675 5556 7127], Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Wang Wei [3769 4850], provincial military district deputy political commissar, Yang Gang [2799 0474], and veteran comrades Luo Ming [5012 2494], Yun Guangying [0061 1684 5391], and Tan Tiandu [6223 1131 1653] and Deng Xiufang [6722 4423 5364]. Liu Tianfu, Xie Fei and other comrades spoke at the conference. They said the history of Guangdong's party organization is long standing and well established and has a glorious history of revolutionary struggle. Collecting and organizing the party's historical data is a matter of major importance for 100 years to come for the construction of our party; indeed, it is a matter of major importance for 1,000 years to come. We must emphasize that quality be foremost. More than 250 people attended the conference. The conference is expected to last 5 days. [Article by Wen Guang [2429 0342], Zhen Hong [6966 1347] and Dong Yang [2639 7122]] [Text]. [Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 85 p 1] 13925

GUANGDONG ELEMENTARY EDUCATION--Currently, there are already 103 counties (cities) in our province which have already realized universal elementary education. This accounts for 90 percent of the total number of the province's counties (cities). The rate of school-age children entering school has reached 97.8 percent. The education department of Guangdong Province recently examined the elementary school education of each of the province's districts. Last year our province again had 39 counties which had achieved their fundamental tasks of universal elementary education. The cities and counties of Guangzhou, Foshan, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Jiangmen, Shantou, Maoming, Zhaoqing and Mei County have already fulfilled the tasks of universal elementary education. [Text] [Article by Yang Xiaoqing [2799 1420 7230]] [Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 85 p 1] 12925

S&T GROUP INSPECTS HAINAN--The national CPPCC vice chairman, Qian Changzhao [6929 2490 3564], is heading a group of 13 CPPCC scientific and technological personnel. Accompanying them is provincial CPPCC assistant secretary general, Ding Shenzun [0002 6500 1415]. By yesterday they had arrived in Haikou to carry out an anticipated 13 days of inspection activities in our area. Wang Yuefeng [3769 6390 6265], a leading cadre from the Hainan administrative area and Chen Kegong [7155 0344 2396], a leading cadre from the administrative area's CPPCC preparatory group greeted them at the airport. Vice Chairman Qian's group includes national CPPCC committee members Shen Xingyuan [3088 1840 0337], Shen Panwen [3947 3140 2429], Ji Shunong [1323 2885 6593], Yu Enying [0205 1869 3467] and other specialists and professors. They are to take in an inspection of the key construction items in programs of agriculture, fisheries, water conservancy, metallurgy, transportation, and other aspects of all localities in our area. They also are to inspect growth conditions of educational undertakings. Yesterday afternoon, Lei Yu [7191 1342], the principal leading cadre of the Hainan administrative area's government payed a visit to Vice Chairman Qian's group at their guesthouse. Some scientific and technological group members shrugged off their exhaustion from their journey and carried out an inspection of Hainan College yesterday. [Text] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 85 p 1] 12925

CSO: 4005/733

SOUTHWEST REGION

CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM BASED ON FACTS URGED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Zhiming [1728 1807 6900], political commissar of the Yunnan provincial military region]

[Text] Criticism and self-criticism have been in the best tradition of our party for several decades. They call on individuals to strive to overcome all negative factors in order to provide a "healthy road" for the party to grow and gain strength. The resolution on party consolidation also points out: "The effective way to resolve intraparty contradictions is to launch well-founded criticisms and self-criticisms. It would be impossible to achieve the objectives of party consolidation if criticism and self-criticism were not earnestly pursued." But it is not that easy to launch well-founded criticisms and self-criticisms. The influence of "leftism" in the party over such a long period and the 10 turbulent years are still lingering fears in people's minds. There are many instances to illustrate that it is difficult to criticize others in the party and even more difficult to accept criticisms and criticize oneself. Although there are numerous factors working against well-founded criticisms and self-criticisms, I think the most serious one is the lack of resolve to seek truth from facts and that, in my opinion, is what we must do to make criticism and self-criticism work.

We must depend on truth derived from facts to criticize others. There are people who are afraid to criticize anyone even if they know something has gone wrong because they want to be "nice guys." There are others who criticize people unreasonably and harshly. Both approaches are incompatible with the principle of seeking truth from facts. Being dialectical materialists, we must base what we say on facts, get to the point without exaggerating or hiding anything and avoid groundless accusations and "innuendoes." Instead of sweeping accusations, criticisms must be factual, reasonable and pertinent. "Shooting off one's mouth," "giving vent to one's anger" and "putting labels on people" on the pretext that one who speaks out is not to be blamed do not represent a truthful approach. To slander and frame one's comrades are not tolerated by either party discipline or law. Since the purpose of criticism is to distinguish right from wrong, to rectify errors and to rally one's comrades, one must handle it earnestly and sincerely with ardor and patience. Instead of acting irresponsibly, one must be scientific-minded and pay close attention to procedures and methods.

Acceptance of criticisms must also be based on truth derived from facts. It is against the principle of seeking truth from facts to reject or accept all criticisms indiscriminately. Upon being criticized, one should appreciate his critic's intention "to save the patient by curing his sickness," act willingly to rectify errors and bring one's subjective views closer to the laws of the objective world. Due to human limitations, criticisms are unlikely to be flawless or foolproof. Instead of demanding perfection to silence one's critic, he should accept the criticism for its genuine intent. Accept willingly any criticism based on truth derived from facts no matter how unpleasant it is. Do not succumb to flattery, not based on the truth derived from facts no matter how pleasant it may sound. One must be ready not only to accept the criticisms of his superiors but also those of his peers and subordinates, especially those comrades who have made mistakes. The purpose of criticism and self-criticism would be defeated if one accepted all the criticisms but did not "absorb" them. If one does not agree with his critics, he may offer an explanation and discuss the matter on the merits of the case, provided that he does not quibble.

Self-criticism should also be based on truth derived from facts. A party member should keep in mind the resolutions on party consolidation, the new party constitution and the "rules" of the party to get everything off his chest and cross-examine himself frankly and sincerely. The more sincerely one cross-examines himself, the greater will be his credibility. To be truthful to the party is a unique virtue of Communist Party members. A crucial test of one's party consciousness is to see whether or not one values the interests of the party and the people, upholds truth and rectifies one's errors for the sake of the party. There is another point worth mentioning here. All our senior comrades in leadership positions must attend the study sessions on party consolidation as well as lead party consolidation. Entrusted with such an enormous responsibility, it is only logical that they play well the role of leaders and models. Whether or not they can pursue criticism and self-criticism based on truth derived from facts and do the cross-examinations well will have a tremendous bearing on all party members. Consequently, we will be more strict with the leading cadres at all levels. Take cross-examination, for instance. It is easy to tackle general shortcomings and bear general responsibilities. But it takes courage to seek truth from facts in order to touch someone's sore spot and expose what is in the depth of his heart. Furthermore, the leading cadres should treat others as equals, respect the democratic rights of comrades, avoid the suppression of criticisms, prevent retaliations and strive conscientiously to carry out party consolidation.

If the principle of seeking truth from facts were upheld during party consolidation, we will no doubt be able to resurrect and bring into full play the best traditions of criticism and self-criticism.

5360
CSO: 4005/795

SOUTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON SECOND STAGE OF PARTY CONSOLIDATION HELD

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Fu Yugui [0265 7183 6311]

[Text] The conference on the second stage of party consolidation convened 17-20 March in Chengdu by the party consolidation guiding group of the provincial party committee voted to strengthen leadership and focus the priorities of the second stage of party consolidation on rectifying unhealthy new practices, generating party consciousness and reinforcing party discipline. It also urged those party units which have undergone the first stage of party consolidation to set aside a specific period of time to make up what they had missed in order to enhance and ensure the successful implementation of the economic reforms.

The conference's major concern is to pass on what needs to be done to carry out the resolutions of the conference on the second stage of party consolidation convened in early March by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation, to exchange the experiences of various localities of Sichuan, especially their experiences in education on the rectification of unhealthy new practices and the generation of party consciousness and the reinforcement of party discipline and work style, and to explore new ways to do even better the second stage of party consolidation work.

Those who attended the conference included the deputy secretaries of the local, municipal and county party committees who are in charge of party consolidation; the responsible heads of party consolidation offices; the heads of liaison groups detailed by the provincial party committee to various localities; and the responsible comrades of other related provincial-level organizations. Nie Ronggui, Feng Yuanwei and Jiang Minkuan, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee, and Xu Fanxia, An Faxiao and Wang Ao, responsible persons of the provincial party committee's party consolidation guiding group, also attended the conference.

During the progress of the conference, the comrades representing the localities, cities and counties cited cases of unhealthy new practices and the dangers involved. They exchanged their experiences in identifying and rectifying them and explored the policy restrictions and measures to eradicate such unhealthy new practices. Study and discussion sessions made everybody feel sure of their success in party consolidation and the rectification of unhealthy new practices.

Comrade Nie Ronggui presented a summation of the conference.

The conference is of the opinion that in view of the actual conditions in Sichuan, the following points should be noted in carrying out the resolutions of the conference on the second stage of party consolidation convened by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation and the rectification of unhealthy new practices:

- The leadership at all levels must rectify the guiding ideology and act resolutely to enforce decisive measures to curb unhealthy new practices. Some comrades have a wishy-washy attitude toward the rectification of unhealthy new practices because they do not know the exact relationship between the rectification of unhealthy new practices and the reforms and regard them as diametrically opposed. Some comrades do not think the problem is so serious as to warrant special attention because they do not realize the seriousness and danger posed by unhealthy new practices which they believe are "insignificant by comparison" with those faced by other localities and units. The leading cadres of some units who have reservations about rectifying unhealthy new practices are afraid of making mistakes, offending the masses or getting the worst of it by going through with the rectification. Since they are not sure that the unhealthy new practices could be successfully rectified, they want to wait and see instead of acting resolutely to pursue it because they believe justice is not on their side. Consequently, the leaderships at all levels should understand clearly that the rectification of unhealthy new practices complements and does not contradict the reforms, the opening up of the country to the outside world and the revitalization of the economy. They should have an in-depth perception of the seriousness and danger of unhealthy new practices, overcome their reservations and wait-and-see attitude and act resolutely to rectify them.
- Party members and cadres should be organized to study the resolutions of the conference on the second stage of party consolidation convened by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation and the documents on the rectification of unhealthy new practices issued by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Sichuan provincial party committee. Discuss them in light of reality in order to clarify confusions concerning the rectification of unhealthy new practices and then act resolutely to oppose and rectify them.
- Investigate unhealthy new practices in one's own locality or unit without exaggerating or hiding them. Don't be panicky nor let down one's guard in dealing with unhealthy new practices. Today, the crucial problem is complacency. Consequently, the party committees at all levels must act earnestly to investigate the manifestations of unhealthy new practices in their localities or units until they know exactly what the situation is.
- Act resolutely to rectify unhealthy new practices and to sustain the momentum of the reforms. The "crackdown" must be decisive and the reforms must stand firm. Do not lose confidence in the reforms, the opening up of the country and the revitalization of the economy, nor turn them back

just because unhealthy new practices have emerged at the heels of the reforms. Do not mix exploratory issues with unhealthy new practices, but review them continually. Strive to enhance and guarantee the successful implementation of the reforms through the rectification of unhealthy new practices.

- Be sure not to tamper with principles when we solve problems. The fast-growing unhealthy new practices are quite complicated at times. Although they must be dealt with firmly, we must nevertheless act in accordance with policy and adhere to the spirit and policy restrictions contained in the documents recently issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. Do a good job on the strength of truth derived from facts.
- Handle typical cases with care. While we commend those units or individuals for acting resolutely to curb and oppose unhealthy new practices on their own accord, we must also handle typical grave cases with care. Those individuals involved in grave and extremely harmful cases who persist in indulging in unhealthy new practices in defiance of the regulations of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council shall be duly punished by administrative discipline, expulsion from party membership or lawful punishment as called for by the gravity of the situation. Such cases shall be published in newspapers to warn others against following the bad example.
- Educate all party members on serving the people wholeheartedly and on party consciousness, party discipline and party work style. The rectification of unhealthy new practices should not be regarded as a matter of routine. It must be equated with the reinforcement of party consciousness, party discipline and party work style. The major theme of education should focus on making all party members and cadres serve the people wholeheartedly. Enforce party discipline and strengthen organization and discipline to ensure the strict observance of orders and restrictions.
- While stress is placed on the key issues of party consolidation, no effort should be spared to accomplish all the tasks of party consolidation across the board. The tasks of the second stage of party consolidation are still the four areas identified in the party consolidation resolution of the CPC Central Committee, namely, to seek unity of thinking, to rectify work style, to reinforce party consciousness and to cleanse the party organization. At this point, the priorities are to rectify unhealthy new practices, to reinforce party consciousness and to tighten party discipline. We must continue to eradicate "leftism," straighten out the guiding ideology of action, repudiate the "Great Cultural Revolution," check and investigate the "three categories of people," reorganize the leadership corps and select the third-echelon candidates.

5360
CSO: 4005/795

NORTH REGION

PARTY RECTIFICATION RESULTS REPORTED FOR HEBEI PROVINCE

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 52, 24 Dec 84 pp 11-12

[Article by Yang Shuxun [2799 2885 8113]: "A Profound Education in Eliminating Factionalism: A Chronicle of Party Rectification in Hebei Provincial-Level Organizations"]

[Text] One day in early September, two party members on the Hebei Province Planning Commission handed over of their own accord the "letters of accusation" to the branches, with which they had attacked each other over the course of many years. There were 106 "letters of accusation," which made a stack a good foot high. Individually, they made sincere self-criticisms and asked the organization to destroy these materials in public. And so the "letters of accusation" were turned to ash amid the raging flames.

Recently, this reporter pursued inquiries in several units of Hebei provincial-level organizations and heard a number of stories like this. While carrying out education to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution, Hebei Province has focused on eliminating factionalism, where it has gained good results. Many party members say that the rain of eliminating factionalism is soaking Shijiazhuang.

Invigorate Sluggish Blood

This is the method used by Comrade Gao Yang [7559 2254] to eliminate factionalism in Hebei. During the 10 years of domestic chaos, Hebei Province was a major disaster area and the people of Hebei suffered under factional struggle. The people hated and cursed it and hoped for its early demise. In June of 1982, Comrade Gao Yang became First Secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee. The most urgent task he faced at that time was the elimination of factionalism. In those days, hearsay filled the air about who was right and who was wrong, which put the public in a state of anxiety. From the provincial party committee and the local party committees to some basic level units, nearly all the leading bodies were split into two halves, which lodged complaints against each other and struggled for the upper hand. After earnest investigation and study that dispelled the miasma of factionalism, Comrade Gao Yang saw clearly this basic fact: the vast majority of cadres in Hebei were not members of any faction and they supported the line of the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, while only a small number of people were

really ardent factionalists. The source of the minority making trouble lay in the party committees at all levels, primarily the provincial committee. As a result, Gao Yang demanded that the whole party in Hebei cease their factional struggles and truly unify themselves.

Comrade Gao Yang believed that to deal with the contradictions of factionalism, it should not be intensified nor driven underground, but people should be led to cast off factional disputes, look ahead, go through new practice and thoroughly eliminate "leftist" influences, and during this advance, factionalism would gradually be alleviated and disappear. He compares this method to the traditional Chinese medical treatment of "invigorating sluggish blood."

In January of 1983, Gao Yang presided over and convened a 2-day conference on the organizational life of the provincial party committee standing committee. At the conference, many comrades engaged in self-aware self-criticisms, so that everyone gained peace of mind and became full of confidence and hope for the future of their work in Hebei. During this party rectification, the provincial committee has not relaxed its ideological assistance for provincial-level leading cadres. The principal leading comrades of the provincial committee have taken the views of the masses and accurately conveyed them to each comrade and through heart-to-heart talks, have inspired and guided them to understand correctly their own mistakes and faults. Those who had criticized themselves at meetings of their own departments' party organizations, those who had written self-criticisms for the provincial committee and those whose first self-criticisms were considered inadequate all took the initiative to make a second self-criticism.

Take Away the Firewood From Under the Cauldron

The provincial committee has done a great deal of work on eliminating factionalism, which has kept the minority who persist in factionalism from making trouble. However, factionalism has not been eradicated at this point, but in some areas it is like a ghost, appearing and disappearing. Those who have "tender regards" for their former faction, keep nothing from each other and go so far as to violate principles, reveal secrets and stir things up; those who are not in a faction are polite and amiable on the surface, but are bottled up inside, like "dangerous reefs lurking beneath smooth waters." Some have been transferred out of the original units, yet their pernicious practices in which they had joined have not changed; some maintained a pact with their faction during work on clearing up the "three types of people," honoring their debts of gratitude and concealing what they knew about the cases.

Some units are still in the whirlpool of factionalism. The provincial Statistics Bureau is one of these. This unit's two Cultural Revolution factions are still constantly attacking each other, they each have their spokesmen in the leading bodies who argue at each meeting and who leak information after consulting on problems; some people have said nothing for a long time, while some cannot talk without quarreling, so that the sounds of several people quarreling are often heard in the office building, so that work cannot proceed normally. Before the party rectification, the provincial committee readjusted the leading bodies of this bureau. After the new groups took

office, some people demanded in an aggressive tone that they make their position known and state clearly which faction was right and which was wrong.

To deal with this problem, the provincial committee adopted the method of "taking away the firewood from under the cauldron," which was basically to negate both factions and to point out clearly that neither faction was right. The provincial committee asked the broad masses of party members to earnestly make clear what the ideological and theoretical mistakes of the Cultural Revolution were, what the mistakes of the two factions were and why should they be thoroughly negated. To get in touch with their own problems, they had to consider them theoretically and resolve them. Though the problems were easy to state, contact with individuals proved complicated. Some people were silent, but fidgety; some glowered and glared and waited for the other side to make its self-criticism first; some described the factional struggles, shedding tears as they accused another faction. In the fact of these conditions, the provincial committee asked leaders at all levels to engage in meticulous ideological work, take the lead in appraising themselves and use typical cases to enlighten and lead, so that every comrade would understand their mistakes in their heart of hearts.

Through the earnest study and discussion of the party members of the provincial Statistics Bureau, the "theories" that were used to defend factionalism, such as "being oppressed is naturally correct" and "those in office with power have skills" lost their foothold. The bureau party organizations did ideological work on an individual basis. There were two comrades in the bureau's leading body who had originally been in opposing factions. The bureau party organization first asked them to talk and then guided them in carrying out self-criticisms. The two sincerely examined their own mistakes and ended up shaking hands and making up. What was seen in the past as the chronic factionalism of the comrades in the Statistics Bureau, happy to say, now seems hopeful of a cure.

Prescribe the Right Remedy For An Illness

In education to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution and eliminate factionalism, the great majority of units engaged in the work in accord with the demands of the provincial committee, but a minority of units failed to reach the standards set by the provincial committee and just went through the motions.

The provincial Meteorological Bureau's party rectification study period was merely perfunctory and several people were careless in their study of party rectifications documents, yet they were bursting with energy when they were vying for superiority during the planning of the party rectification. The disruptions of factionalism had prevented department-level bodies from coming together for a long time, long-standing problems of allocating funds had not been resolved and newly-built dormitory buildings had not been assigned.

Although the opposing members in the leading body of the provincial Agricultural Bank had retired, the struggle between the two factions continued, the incorrect workstyles perceived by the masses had not been corrected and their party rectification study was perfunctory.

To "prescribe the right remedy for the illness," the provincial committee adopted suitable measures. Since party rectification began, the provincial committee has shifted 31 department and bureau-level cadres, which has had a very good effect on eliminating factionalism.

The former leading body of the provincial Meteorological Bureau was lax and dared not touch the serious problems of factionalism. The provincial committee sent a work group to this unit, consulted with the National Meteorological Bureau and carried out a readjustment and strengthening of the leading body. The post-adjustment leading body had the courage to use party spirit to overcome factionalism and a new situation was created in work, as well. The department-level groups who had not worked together for a long time came together according to the needs of the four modernizations, resolved long-standing problems of wage adjustment and assigned the dormitory buildings.

The new group at the Agricultural Bank did not work together, due to their lack of experience, and they did not handle factionalism and incorrect work-styles at that time. The provincial committee sent out a work group to give them some ideas and methods and they supported their work wholeheartedly. With the help of the provincial committee's work group, the new body resolutely handled three situations: one was the dismissal of the personnel department head, who was close to one faction and who made things easy for incorrect workstyles; the second was the handling of the problem of the former bank vice president and others relying on their powers of office to arrange jobs for their children in their own bank; and the third was the readjustment of the department-level leading bodies.

Many people who in the past did not want or dare to talk about their own or other people's factional mistakes laid them bare, which advanced the progress of work on investigating "the three types of people."

Through education on thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution and eliminating factionalism, some people who had been only too anxious to attack their opponents in the past have now taken the initiative to support other people's work. Yesterday's enemies are now going forward hand in hand. Many cadres feel as if they have been relieved of a heavy load, they have peace of mind and they can stop doing their work through underhanded methods.

12534
CSO: 4005/406

NORTH REGION

BEIJING INVESTIGATES ILLEGAL TRADE ACTIVITIES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by reporter Ou Qinglin [2962 1987 2651]: "Beijing Municipality Investigates and Deals with Seven Cases of Illegal Trade Activity by Party and Government Organizations"]

[Text] After serious and meticulous examination, the Beijing CPC Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, together with relevant departments, has placed cases on file for investigation and prosecution, the latest of which are seven cases of illegal trade activity against party and government organizations; these cases are being dealt with sternly and the personnel involved will be punished in accordance with party discipline and state law.

The seven cases include that of swindling, profiteering and speculation by the Jingchang General Corporation of Industry and Commerce in Changping County, the resale of motor vehicles for profit, reaping of illegal profits on steel products and video recorders by the Jinshan Trade Development Company, the Guanghe Trading Company and the Chengguan Technology Development Company in Miyun County, the resale for profit of the high quality brand of Red Flag sedan by the Sanduhe Village Government and County Service Company in Huairou County and the case of using foreign exchange to resell color television sets for profit by the Beijing Huiyuan Industrial Arts Company.

The Jingchang General Corporation of Industry and Commerce in Changping County was buying and selling color television sets and motor vehicles as bait, speculating, cheating customers on advance payments and conducting illegal activities. It cheated the Honan-China Company for Development of International Industrial Cooperation out of 1.5 million yuan, used this money to buy a motorcycle from the Zhang family and shrimp from Dalian, which they resold in an effort to make a profit. The aforesaid company also deceived 19 units and specialized trades in Dalian, Jilin, Shanxi, Hebei, etc, by collecting more than 1.2 million yuan in advance payments, then using the money to purchase semifinished polyester fiber for resale to reap illegal profits of more than 20,000 yuan. The Jinshan Trade Development Company and the Guanghe Trading Company of Miyun County are enterprises that were directly

organized and managed by the relevant departments of the county CPC committee and the county people's government. Since opening for business in July of last year, they purchased 20 tons of steel products for resale, realizing a profit of more than 2,700 yuan and, one after another, entered into more than 70 false contracts with units of the Linhao Trading Company, etc of Yutian County in Hebei Province, to buy and sell motor vehicles, color television sets, etc, collecting advance payments which, when deposited at the bank, earned them more than 46,000 yuan in interest. From August through December last year, the Guanghe Trading Company profited by more than 86,600 yuan from 30 video recorders and 6 motor vehicles which they purchased for resale. The Chengguanzhen Technology Development Company, set up the government in Miyun County, was also making money by reselling video recorders, with an illicit income in excess of 183,600 yuan. The departments concerned already have confiscated all of the illicit income of these three companies. The Miyun County CPC committee already has ordered party and government cadres to resign from these companies and personnel who have made mistakes must receive appropriate disciplinary action.

The Sanduhe Village Government and County Service Company in Huairou County purchased a second-hand high quality Red Flag sedan from the Capital Motor Vehicle Company, then, after overhauling it, passed it along to an outside unit to resell for profit, from which it made 17,000 and 7,000 yuan respectively. The departments concerned already have confiscated all of its illegal income.

On 17 September last year, the Beijing Huiyuan Industrial Arts Company used foreign exchange on one occasion to purchase 500 14-inch color television sets from Tianjin, then raised the price to resell them in Shandong, Xingtai and other places, from which it made an illegal profit of 69,000 yuan. The departments concerned already have confiscated all of its illegal income and imposed a fine of 3,500 yuan.

Comrades in charge of the Beijing CPC municipal Discipline Inspection Commission say that the Beijing Municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government already have issued an urgent notice in order to put a stop to party and government organs and cadre engaging in trade and to check the new unhealthy tendencies and the departments of the Discipline Inspection Commission must resolutely follow through and implement this notice. We must deal sternly with those who engage in illicit trade and at the same time pay attention to safeguarding the healthy economy and do a good job of serving the various companies and enterprises that provide service for the capital.

12917
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NORTH REGION

HEBEI PRESSES FOR STRONGER IDEOLOGICAL STUDY IN COLLEGES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by reporter Wang Gengnan [3769 1649 0589]: "Leadership of CPC Committees at 27 Institutions of Higher Learning in Hebei Propose that Work in Ideological Education Must be Reformed in Schools of Higher Learning"]

[Text] The members of the standing committees, secretaries and deputy secretaries of CPC committees of 27 institutions of higher learning in Hebei Province, at a recently concluded conference of CPC secretaries of the Hebei CPC provincial committee's regions, municipalities and counties have proposed, arising from their own personal understanding: that work on ideological education at institutions of higher learning has to be reformed.

The leading party cadre at institutions of higher learning throughout the province maintain that work on ideological education in these schools is comparatively weak at present, reflected mainly and first of all by a lack of attention by the leadership which verbalizes its importance but actually nothing materializes. Second, the number of political work cadre in the colleges is too few, they are not stable and their level of capability is low; where they have a record of formal schooling, or requisite level of training, they are unwilling to work. Third, the work methods are outmoded; the conventional formulas did not work in the past, but with respect to the characteristics and laws of the new situation, they are also lacking in research. Many colleges and schools are still operating under the conventional work methods of the past, such as "indoctrinating," "sermonizing," "admonishing," etc, for which the students have an aversion. Fourth, the responsibilities of political work departments are not clear, there is lack of coordination and phenomena emerge in which each grade level relies on itself and no one is assuming responsibility.

When Hebei Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Gao Yang [7559 2554] took part in a group discussion on the institutions of higher learning, he stressed that people more and more are coming to understand the importance of intellectuals. Compared with the workers and peasants who have stood up, the number of university students in the schools is too few and yet they are the mainstay in this place. Their ideological plasticity is very great and they ought to become "fine products" of

the molding process. How can we strengthen the ideological education of young students? How can we train and strengthen the ranks in political work? How can we solve problems of livelihood and wages? How can we reform methods of ideological work? These questions all require research. At present, conditions for doing ideological work are much better than in the past. The situation has developed very rapidly the last few years; production in industry and agriculture has grown considerably, the party's prestige has risen appreciably and the ideological situation for the students has improved greatly over the past. We must create new experience for doing better ideological work and for improving our training of the ranks of political workers.

In the course of repeated discussions, the leadership of the CPC committees at the institutions of higher learning maintained that to improve and strengthen work in ideological education in schools of higher learning they had to carry out comprehensive controls: to improve the division of labor between party and government, with party committees concentrating their energies on getting a good grasp on work in ideological education; to strive to enhance the quality of the political profession among those in political work and as quickly as possible stabilize their ranks by resolving practical problems as to job titles, etc.; to open up a broad "second classroom," that permits work in ideological education to have form, feeling, interest and content, so as to be accepted as beneficial by the students, as education that lives among them in their daily studies, work and livelihood; to actively develop party members in the colleges and universities, build party branches in the classroom and promote the exemplary vanguard role of student party members; promote the role in common of the China Youth League organization, student associations and the vast number of teachers; put the system of individual responsibility into practice and do well in launching work in ideological education.

12917
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NORTH REGION

SIZE, STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN BEIJING ANALYZED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 1, 25 Feb 85
pp 44-50

[Article by Gong Hutong [7895 0062 0681]

[Text] While the population forms the basis of the existence and development of human society, the family is a product of a given stage of social development. The emergence and development of the family and the changes in its size and structure are determined by the production of material resources and the mode of population reproduction. Conversely, the changes in the size and structure of the family exert a tremendous influence on the production of material resources and population reproduction. The households studied in this article are the independent grassroots economic units of cohabiting individuals related by marriage and blood ties. The members of a household are the permanent residents of Beijing registered by the Census Registration Authority. In August, September and October of 1984 we conducted type-sampling surveys of 4,759 households in 14 different types of localities in 13 regions and counties of Beijing Municipality. According to our computations, the sample average is 3.48 persons per household, allowing a 0.02-person margin of error. If $t=2$, we estimate that the area of probability of 95.45 percent thereof is 3.44-3.32 persons. There is a 0.03-person difference when compared with the average per-household population of the city during the same period. Now let us talk about the size, type and structure of the Beijing households and our preliminary observations.

Characteristics and Sizes of the Households

Beijing is a large city with more than 9.5 million people (including 10 inner suburban regions and 9 outer suburban counties). According to the survey, the average size of a household is 3.48 people. Grouped by the occupation of the principal member of each household (head of household), the average size of a worker's household is 3.46 people, that of a peasant's household 3.76 people, that of a cadre's household 3.60 people and that of an intellectual's household 3.26 people. Judged by the finding of the sampling survey, the sizes of the households show the following characteristics:

1. The size of the household tends to become smaller, and the smaller households are in the majority. The sizes of the households in Beijing have

been changing continually. According to the pre-Liberation statistics of Beijing, the average size in 1935 was 5.14 persons per household; in 1945 it was 5.31 persons per household; and in 1949 it was 4.60 persons per household. After Liberation, due to the development of socialist construction and an improved standard of living, the average size went up once to 5.15 persons per household. Then a gradual decline began. In 1966 it was 4.92 persons per household, in 1976 it was 4.30 persons per household, but it dropped below 4 persons per household in 1980 (the post-Liberation data are based on regular population registration). The size of Beijing households slipped 24 percent in 35 years. A major cause for the reduction of the household size is that the number of households has increased faster than the growth of the population. Since Liberation, the number of households in Beijing has increased 5.89 times while the size of the population has grown only 4.63 times. This is bound to cut back on the size of households. Table 1 shows the distribution of households of different sizes as revealed by the survey.

Table 1. Distribution of Households by Size.

(1) 项目	(4) 合计	(5) 一户	(6) 二户	(7) 三户	(8) 四户	(9) 五户	(10) 六人及以上户
(2) 户数(个)	4,759	364	902	1,343	1,063	645	442
(3) 比重(%)	100	7.65	18.95	28.22	22.34	13.55	9.29

KEY:

- (1) Itemization
- (2) Number of Households
- (3) Ratio
- (4) Total
- (5) One-person Households
- (6) Two-person Households
- (7) Three-person Households
- (8) Four-person Households
- (9) Five-person Households
- (10) Households of Six or More Persons

Table 1 illustrates that households of 1-4 persons account for 77.16 percent, of which two-thirds are households of 3-4 persons each. Therefore, we may say the existing households are mostly small households, the majority of which are small households of 3-4 persons each. Although 22.84 percent of the above are households of more than 5 persons each, the trend of household development shows that this kind of household will become fewer and fewer and gradually displaced to an even greater extent by households of 3-4 persons each. Social, political, economic and cultural changes are the objective factors forcing the sizes of households to adapt to such changes. The current changes in the sizes of households reflect the objective demands imposed on the sizes of households by modernized construction in the capital. In view of the current program to limit one couple to one child and the changes in households due to the increasing number of single-child households, we need more research to determine the sizes of households best adapted to modernized construction in the capital.

2. Different Sizes of Different Households in Different Regions

(1) Differences exist between the sizes of urban (including inner suburbs) households and those of rural households. According to the survey, the average size of urban households is 3.44 persons per household and those of the rural regions is 3.64 persons per household. The former is 0.2 person smaller than the latter. Table 2 shows the distribution and ratios of households of different sizes in the urban and rural regions.

Table 2. Ratios and Sizes of Households in Urban and Rural Regions.

(1) 项 目	(4) 合 计	(5) 一 人 户	(6) 二 人 户	(7) 三 人 户	(8) 四 人 户	(9) 五 人 户	(10) 六人及以上户
(2) 城市家庭户比重	100	8.49	18.11	30.30	22.70	12.86	7.57
(3) 农村家庭户比重	100	6.60	20.04	25.53	21.87	14.45	11.51

KEY:

- (1) Itemization
- (2) Ratio of Urban Households
- (3) Ratio of Rural Households
- (4) Total
- (5) One-person Households
- (6) Two-person Households
- (7) Three-person Households
- (8) Four-person Households
- (9) Five-person Households
- (10) Households of Six or More Persons

Table 2 shows that the size of urban households is smaller than that of rural households. Judged by the distribution of households of different sizes in the urban and rural regions, households of 1-4 persons each account for 79.57 percent of the urban households but only 74.04 percent of the rural households. The ratio of the former is 5.53 percent higher than the latter. Households of five or more persons each account for 25.96 percent of the rural households but only 20.43 percent of the urban households. The rural region ratio is 5.53 percent higher than that of the urban region. The fact that the average size of rural households is larger than the average size of the urban households is because there are fewer small-size households and more large-size households in the rural regions than in the urban regions.

(2) Differences exist between the size of the households of manual workers (grouped according to manual labor done by the principal members of the households) and the size of the households of intellectual workers. According to the survey, the average size of a household of manual workers is 3.58 persons while that of mental workers is 3.44 persons. The former has an additional 0.14 person per household over the latter. Table 3 shows the distribution and ratios of different sizes of households of manual and mental workers.

Table 3. Ratios of Different Sizes of Households of Manual and Mental Workers (%).

(1) 项 目	(4) 合 计	(5) 一人户	(6) 二人户	(7) 三人户	(8) 四人户	(9) 五人户	六人以上户	(10)
(2) 体力劳动者户比重	100	8.09	17.53	27.74	22.57	13.26	10.81	
(3) 脑力劳动者户比重	100	5.67	19.53	30.69	23.77	15.03	5.31	

KEY:

- (1) Itemization
- (2) Ratio of Manual Worker Households
- (3) Ratio of Mental Worker Households
- (4) Total
- (5) One-person Households
- (6) Two-person Households
- (7) Three-person Households
- (8) Four-person Households
- (9) Five-person Households
- (10) Households of Six or More Persons

Table 3 shows that households with 1-4 persons account for 75.93 percent of all manual worker households but only 79.55 percent of all mental worker households, the latter outstripping the former by 3.73 percent. The ratio of manual worker households of six or more persons each is more than 2 times that of mental worker households.

(3) The difference which exists between the size of worker households and that of the peasant households. According to the survey, the average size of a worker household is 3.46 persons while the average size of a peasant household is 3.76 persons, the latter outstripping the former by 0.3 person. The distribution and ratios of workers and peasant households of different sizes are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Ratios of Different Sizes of Worker and Peasant Households (%).

(1) 项 目	(4) 合 计	(5) 一人户	(6) 二人户	(7) 三人户	(8) 四人户	(9) 五人户	六人以上户	(10)
(2) 工人家庭户比重	100	7.73	18.27	29.91	25.64	10.48	8.37	
(3) 农民家庭户比重	100	8.31	15.25	25.90	20.54	16.01	13.99	

KEY:

- (1) Itemization
- (2) Ratio of Worker Households
- (3) Ratio of Peasant Households
- (4) Total
- (5) One-person Households
- (6) Two-person Households

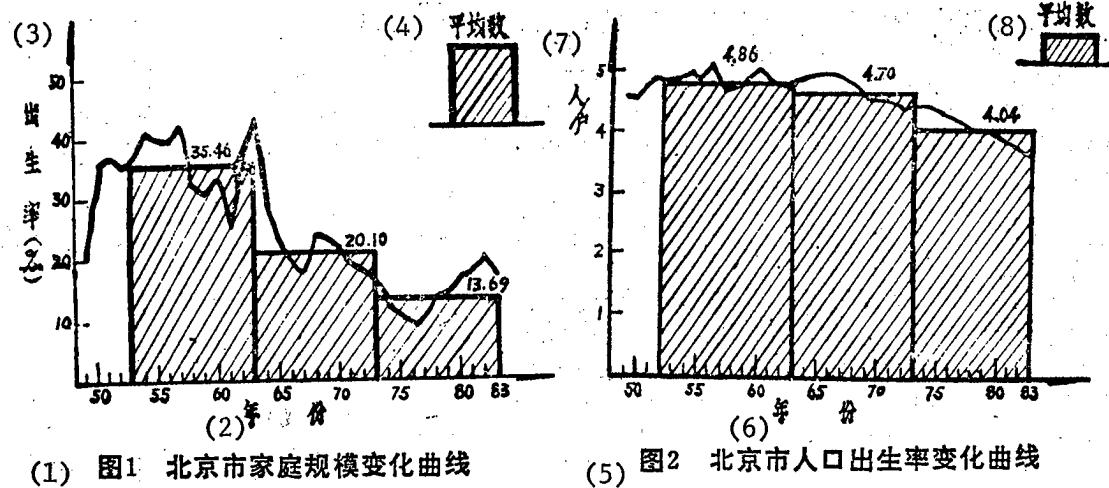
- (7) Three-person Households
- (8) Four-person Households
- (9) Five-person Households
- (10) Households of Six or More Persons

Households with one person each and households with six or more persons account for a total of 22.30 percent of all peasant households but only 16.10 percent of all worker households, the peasant households outstripping the worker households by 6.2 percent. Households with 2-5 persons each account for 83.9 percent of all worker households but only 77.7 percent of all peasant households, the worker households outstripping the peasant households by 6.2 percent.

The main reason for the differences mentioned above is that the population reproduction characteristics and the rate of increase of households are different in urban and rural regions. As a result, if the rate of increase of households remains constant, the rate of population increase and the size of households should be in direct proportion. If the rate of population increase remains constant, the increase of households and the sizes of households should be in inverse proportion. Since 1958, the average annual population increase in the rural regions of Beijing has been 0.18 percent higher than in the urban regions, and the rate of increase of rural households has been 0.6 percent slower than the rate of increase of the urban households. This is bound to make the size of the rural households larger than the size of the urban households. Furthermore, the difference between the urban and rural regions in their levels of productivity, work methods, ownership of the means of production, distribution of labor remuneration and the impact of traditional views also affects directly or indirectly the sizes of households, resulting in different sizes of households in different regions. These problems call for further research.

3. Impact of Planned Childbirth Policy on the Size of Households.

The number of people in each household is determined by the rate of birth. Chart 1 and Chart 2 illustrate the household size and birth rate of Beijing in the years subsequent to Liberation.



(1) 图1 北京市家庭规模变化曲线

(5) 图2 北京市人口出生率变化曲线

KEY: (1) Chart 1: Curves of Changes of Beijing Households.
(2) Year
(3) Birth Rate
(4) Average
(5) Chart 2: Curves of Changes of Birth Rate in Beijing.
(6) Year
(7) Persons/household
(8) Average

Between 1953 and 1963, when childbirth was in a state of anarchy, the birth rate in Beijing was at its peak. The average annual birth rate then was 35.46 percent and the size of the households was also bigger, registering an average annual size of 4.86 persons per household. Between 1964 and 1973 the birth rate took a noticeable dip as planned childbirth unfolded step by step. During this period, the average annual birth rate was 21.09 percent and the size of 4.70 persons per household. Between 1973 and 1983 the party and the state gave priority to planned childbirth and worked out a series of programs and measures which led to rewarding results, ushering in a continued drop in the birth rate. At that time, the average annual birth rate was 13.69 percent while the size of households slipped to 4.04 persons per household. It is clear that population reproduction bears directly upon the size of households. Planned childbirth works through the readjustment of the course of population reproduction and control over childbirth to exert an indirect influence on the size of households.

Structure of Different Types of Households

Households may be divided into several categories by different standards.

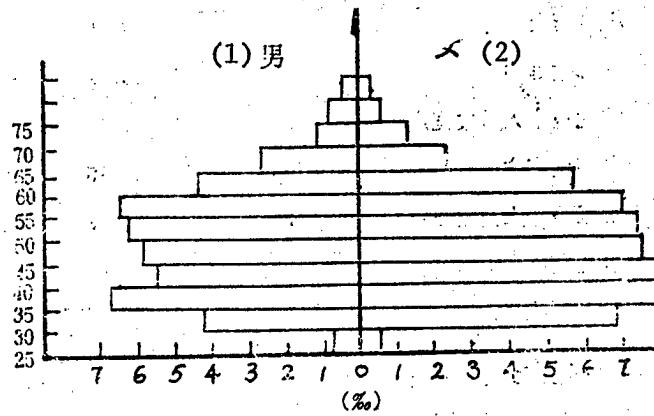
1. The households already surveyed fall into three types by virtue of the intergenerational status of household members: one-generation households (consisting of persons of a single generation), two-generation households (consisting of people of two generations) and three-generation households (consisting of people of three generations). This article does not cover four-generation households (consisting of people of four generations) because there are very few of them.

Of the 4,759 households already surveyed:

Nineteen percent are one-generation households with an average size of 1.6 persons. These one-generation households include 40.13 percent of one-person households, 41.56 percent of households consisting of husband and wife and 18.31 percent for the rest.

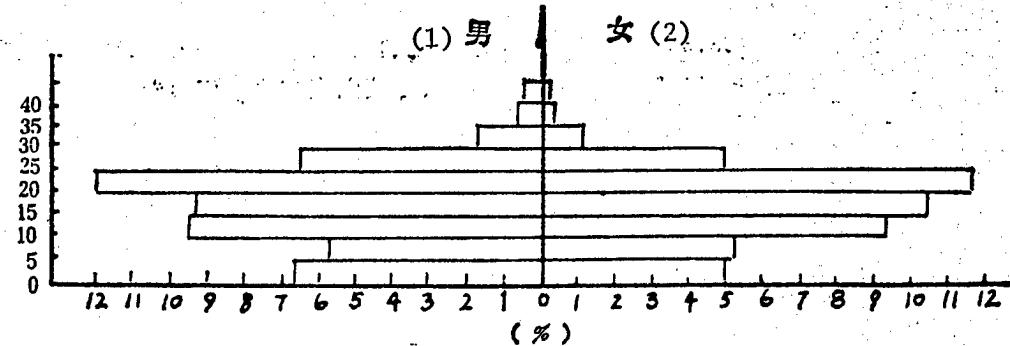
Two-generation households make up 65.37 percent, with an average size of 3.71 persons. These two-generation households include 54.17 percent of households each consisting of a father, mother and one child and 45.83 percent of households each consisting of a father, mother and several children. The ages of these fathers and mothers range between 25 and 50 (see Chart 3), while the ages of the children range between 0 and 25 (see Chart 4).

Chart 3. Age Range of Parents.



KEY: (1) Male
(2) Female

Chart 4. Age Range of Children.



KEY: (1) Male
(2) Female

Chart 3 shows the age of 89.33 percent of the fathers and mothers who range between 26 and 60 years of which 66.10 percent are 25-49 years of age while 23.23 percent of them are 50-60 years of age. Chart 4 shows the age of 84.74 percent of the children who range between 0 and 25 of which 57.36 percent are 0-18 years of age while 27.38 percent are 19-25 years of age. The age gap between the two generations is 27.6 years.

Three-generation households with an average size of 6.1 persons per household make up 15.32 percent. Of these three-generation households 80.50 percent consist of husband and wife, their parents and their children. The remaining 19.50 percent are other types of households.

2. The households already surveyed may be divided into eight types according to the occupations of the principal household members. Of these 35.89 percent

are worker households, 33.35 percent are peasant households, 3.49 percent are households of service personnel, 12.23 percent are cadre households, 7.21 percent are households of specialized technical personnel, 2.37 percent are households of teachers, 1.53 percent are households of senior scientific and technical research personnel and 3.93 percent are other types of households. The multi-generation structure of households according to occupations is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Multi-generation Households According to Occupation.

(1) 项 目	(2) 合 计		(3) 一 代人		(4) 二 代人		(5) 三 代人		(6) 四 代人	
	(7) 户数	(8) 比重%	(9) 户数	(10) 比重%	(11) 户数	(12) 比重%	(13) 户数	(14) 比重%	(15) 户数	(16) 比重%
(17) 工人家庭户	1708	100	358	20.96	1120	65.57	229	13.41	1	0.06
(18) 农民家庭户	1587	100	265	16.70	1074	67.67	244	15.38	4	0.25
(19) 服务行业家庭户	166	100	39	23.49	98	59.04	28	16.87	1	0.60
(21) 干部家庭户	582	100	88	15.12	383	65.81	109	18.73	2	0.34
(22) 专业技术人员家庭户	343	100	61	17.78	244	71.14	37	10.79	1	0.29
(23) 教师家庭户	113	100	23	20.35	80	70.80	10	8.85	0	0.00
(24) 高级科研人员家庭户	73	100	4	5.48	55	75.34	14	19.18	0	0.00
(25) 其他家庭户	187	100	71	37.97	57	30.48	58	31.02	1	0.53

KEY: (1) Itemization

(2) Total

(3) Persons of One Generation

(4) Persons of Two Generations

(5) Persons of Three Generations

(6) Persons of Four Generations

(7) Number of Households

(8) Ratio %

(9) Number of Households

(10) Ratio %

(11) Number of Households

(12) Ratio %

(13) Number of Households

(14) Ratio %

(15) Number of Households

(16) Ratio %

(17) Worker Households

(18) Peasant Households

(19) Households of Service Personnel

(20) Cadre Households

(21) Households of Specialized Technical Personnel

- (22) Teacher Households
- (23) Households of Senior Scientific and Technical Research Personnel
- (24) Other Households

Table 5 shows that 86.53 percent of the worker households consist mainly of persons of one generation or two generations. Of the peasant households 83.05 percent consist mainly of persons of two or three generations. Of the households of service personnel, 40.36 percent consist largely of persons of one generation or three generations. The multi-generation structure of cadre households is similar to that of the peasant households. The multi-generation structure of the households of specialized technical personnel is similar to that of the worker households. Of the teacher household, 91.5 percent consist predominantly of persons of one or two generations. Of the households of senior scientific and technical research personnel, 94.5 percent consist predominantly of persons of two or three generations. This article does not cover analysis of the other types of households.

3. The households we surveyed are divided into six types according to the educational background of the principal member of each household: 15.90 percent of the principal members of these households are illiterate; 3.68 percent of their principal members have received a junior elementary school education; 23.35 percent of their principal members have received a senior elementary school education; 31.60 percent of their principal members have received a junior middle school education; 14.31 percent of their principal members have received a senior middle school education; and 11.16 percent of their principal members have received a college or professional education. Table 6 shows the multi-generation structure of these six types of households.

Table 6. Multi-generation Structure of Households Divided According to Educational Background.

(1)项 目	(2) 合 计		(3) 一 代 人		(4) 二 代 人		(5) 三 代 人		(6) 四 代 人	
	(7) 户数 (个)	(8) 比重 (%)	(9) 户数 (个)	(10) 比重 (%)	(11) 户数 (个)	(12) 比重 (%)	(13) 户数 (个)	(14) 比重 (%)	(15) 户数 (个)	(16) 比重 (%)
(17)文 盲	757	100	179	23.65	369	48.75	205	27.08	4	0.52
(18)初 小	175	100	25	14.29	112	64.00	38	21.71		
(19)高 小	1,111	100	147	13.23	770	69.31	191	17.19	3	0.27
(20)初 中	1,504	100	316	21.01	1,034	68.75	154	10.24		
(21)高 中	681	100	165	24.23	440	64.61	74	10.87	2	0.29
(22)大 专	531	100	77	14.50	386	72.69	67	12.62	1	0.19

KEY: (1) Itemization
(2) Total
(3) Persons of One Generation
(4) Persons of Two Generations
(5) Persons of Three Generations
(6) Persons of Four Generations
(7) Number of Households
(8) Ratio %
(9) Number of Households
(10) Ratio %
(11) Number of Households
(12) Ratio %
(13) Number of Households
(14) Ratio %
(15) Number of Households
(16) Ratio %
(17) Illiterate
(18) Junior Elementary School
(19) Senior Elementary School
(20) Junior Middle School
(21) Senior Middle School
(22) College and Professional Education

Table 6 illustrates the following facts:

- (1) Of the households with illiterate principal members, 75.83 percent consist of persons representing two or three generations.
- (2) The households whose principal members have received a junior or senior elementary school education, accounting for 64 percent and 69.31 percent, respectively, consist of persons representing two generations in each household.
- (3) The households whose principal members have received a junior or senior middle school education, accounting for 89.76 percent and 88.84 percent, respectively, consist of persons representing one or two generations in each household.
- (4) Of the households whose principal members have received college or professional education, 72.69 percent consist of persons representing two generations.

4. The multi-generation structure of urban households differs from that of rural households. Beijing Municipality covers 2,734 square km of urban area (the city and its immediate suburban areas) and 14,073 square km of rural area (outer suburban counties). The multi-generation structure of the urban and rural households is shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Multi-generation Structure of Urban and Rural Households.

(1) 项 目	(2) 合计	(3) 一代人家庭	(4) 二代人家庭	(5) 三代人家庭	(6) 四代人家庭
(7) 城市	(11) 户数(个) 数(个)	2,683	487	1,724	467
(8) 地区	(12) 比重(%) 重(%)	100	18.15	64.26	17.41
(9) 农村	(13) 户数(个) 数(个)	20.76	422	1,387	262
(10) 地区	(14) 比重(%) 重(%)	100	20.33	66.81	12.62
					0.24

KEY: (1) Itemization

(2) Total

(3) One-generation Household

(4) Two-generation Households

(5) Three-generation Households

(6) Four-generation Households

(7) City

(8) Region

(9) Villages

(10) Region

(11) Number of Households

(12) Ratio

(13) Number of Households

(14) Ratio %

We can see in Table 7 that both urban and rural households consist mostly of persons representing one or two generations. The ratio of rural households consisting of persons representing one or two generations in each household is 4.73 percent higher than the urban households. The ratio of urban households consisting of persons representing three generations in each household is 4.79 percent higher than the rural households. Now let us take a look at both the multi-generation structure and the sizes of these households (see Table 8 and Table 9).

Table 8. Ratio of Two-generation Households of Different Sizes

(1) 项 目	(2) 二 人 户	(3) 三 人 户	(4) 四 人 户	(5) 五 人 户	(6) 六人以上户
(7) 比重(%) (城市地区)	11.89	44.03	27.61	12.24	4.23
(8) 比重(%) (农村地区)	9.16	36.92	28.63	16.34	8.95

KEY: (1) Itemization
 (2) Two-person Households
 (3) Three-person Households
 (4) Four-person Households
 (5) Five-person Households
 (6) Six Persons or More per Household
 (7) Ratio % (Urban Region)
 (8) Ratio % (Rural Region)

Table 9. Ratio of Three-generation Households of Different Sizes

(1) 项 目	(2) 三 人 户	(3) 四 人 户	(4) 五 人 户	(5) 六人以上户
(6) 比 重(%) (城市地区)	16.06	28.05	28.69	27.20
(7) 比 重(%) (农村地区)	8.40	21.37	27.86	42.37

KEY: (1) Itemization
 (2) Three-person Households
 (3) Four-person Households
 (4) Five-person Households
 (5) Six-persons or More per Household
 (6) Ratio % (Urban Regions)
 (7) Ratio % (Rural Regions)

In the two-generation household bracket, the ratio of urban two-person households is 2.73 percent higher than that of the rural two-person households. The ratio of the rural four-person households is 9.84 percent higher than that of the urban region. In the three-generation households bracket, the ratio of urban three-person to five-person households is 15.17 percent higher than that of the rural region, but the ratio of rural households of six or more persons per household is 15.17 percent higher than that of the urban region. These alternating differences indicate that the size of households of similar number of generations is smaller in the urban regions.

In conclusion, the size and structure of households are closely tied to the way material resources are produced; the characteristics of population reproduction; political, economic and cultural factors; difference in locality; and differences in the occupation and educational background of the principal member of each household. The changes in these factors and conditions always affect the size of households in different areas and to different degrees. We have presented only the general situation and our elementary comments on those problems, some of which call for further research.

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS CORRECT UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 52, 24 Dec 84 pp 12-13

[Article by Ren Yongda [0117 3057 6671] and Shu Jiaqi [5289 0163 1142]: "Heilongjiang Provincial Organizations Conscientiously Correct Incorrect Workstyles"]

[Text] In mid-October, Heilongjiang Capital Construction Commission Vice Chairman Zhou Shuping [0719 3219 5493] and more than 10 workers went to Boli County, where he convened the Provincial Township and Town Construction Competition Summing-up and Commendation Meeting. They went by way of Jixi City and in passing, they learned a reform lesson in making up deficits and increasing surpluses from an automobile company in that city. That evening, the company laid out a lavish "travellers' meal." Zhou said that they had made a few simple rules during the party rectification that did not allow the basic levels to squander public funds on food and drink, so they politely refused it. The next day, on their arrival in Boli County, the county party committee had also arranged a "visitors' dinner" for them that was very lavish, but they turned it down, too. The county party committee leaders felt sorry and after the conclusion of the meeting, they prepared an even more sumptuous "farewell dinner." A leading cadre in the county said he was "footing the bill" and since no public funds were being used, they figured they were not making a mistake. Zhou Shuping patiently but sternly explained that party rectification means reforming while rectifying and that the leading cadre should take the lead in fostering the new trend and they refused the invitation.

Before the party rectification, in some areas of Heilongjiang Province, cadres in leading organizations being given dinners by the basic levels was a common occurrence and the guest houses in some counties and townships applied for reimbursement of entertainment expenses of from several thousand yuan to over 10,000 yuan each year. Through party rectification, the incorrect workstyle of cadres "eating, drinking, taking and demanding" from the basic levels has basically been stopped, but some party cadres still spend too much for food and lodging as in the past. On the eve of National Day in 1983, a deputy director of the provincial Commodities Bureau and the 9 people he led who were doing mechanical and electrical products inspection work in Dedu County, not only ate and drank in the

county without paying, but as they were leaving, each person also took 10 jin of fish, 10 jin of pork and 4 bottles of wine. During party rectification, they all engaged in earnest self-criticisms and the bureau sent a leading cadre together with the deputy director to the county to make a self-criticism and return the entire sum of money.

Not long ago, the provincial Agricultural Bank Vice President Shi Jiliang [0670 4764 5328] went to experimental points in rural areas to inspect grants of agricultural credits and check on outstanding credit debts. To reduce the burden on the people and make less bother for the masses, this "God of Wealth" and his fellow workers stayed in the old quarters of the former production brigade, cooking their own meals and doing their own laundry. Some old peasants who witnessed the scene said with feeling, "The old Eighth Route Army has returned!"

The Heilongjiang party and government organizations began party rectification in mid-November of last year. After party rectification began, the provincial party committee again stressed its insistence on high standards and strict demands and while the primary task was to work on unifying ideology, certainly party workstyle should also be earnestly corrected. All party rectification units focused on correcting the problems of party cadres profiting from their positions and serious bureaucratic workstyles that had been reported by the people as being especially glaring or insidious. In the past year, the provincial party committee and government organizations have investigated 703 party members and cadres who together were occupying more than 5,400 square meters too much housing and the majority of these cases were dealt with. One after another, several party rectification units have removed 87 of their children, relatives and friends for whom they unfairly arranged jobs; over 1,600 party members and cadres have returned over 350,000 yuan in public funds for which they had been in arrears; and 1,218 party members and cadres repaid or made up over 54,000 yuan in debts to basic level units for agricultural sideline products and industrial products they bought.

With involvement in party rectification, various Heilongjiang provincial-level units have exposed a group of serious, important cases that the masses feel to be very significant and insidious, in the course of their investigation of serious bureaucratism, profiting by one's position and other problems. Some of the obstacles to investigating these cases have been great, because they involve certain leading cadres or because the parties concerned are protected by their "network of connections." The provincial party committee convened a meeting in mid-July on this and decided that in handling relatively difficult major problems of incorrect workstyle, the principal party leading cadre in each unit should assign the tasks, follow up on them, examine the results and thus create a breakthrough point in rectifying party workstyle. The principal leader of the provincial committee took the lead in implementing the provincial committee's decision. Secretary Li Li'an [2621 0500 1344] presided over two meetings of the provincial committee

standing committee, listened to reports by party organizations of eight units investigating these problems, including the problem-ridden provincial Forest Industries General Bureau and the Capital Construction Commission and gave concrete suggestions for investigation and handling on each case. During party rectification, 144 investigations of this type of case have been recorded throughout the province, most of which have been completely examined and over half of which have been handled. The provincial committee directly guided the investigation of 40 major cases, 31 of which have already been dealt with severely. The former party committee secretary of the Forest Industries General Bureau's Bureau of Commerce, Pan Xiaoguang [3382 2556 1639], used his powers of office to resell plywood at a profit and seek exorbitant gains and since this case involved a former deputy director of the Forest Industries General Bureau, the investigation was very slow. Li Li'an charged a member of the provincial committee standing committee and two important leading cadres of the Forest Industries General Bureau with responsibility for the investigation and they very quickly got to the bottom of the facts of Pan Xiaoguang's major violation of the law. Three important leading cadres of the Capital Construction Commission's Institute of Urban Planning and Design were infamous for attacking intellectuals and people called the place "a nook where the spring breeze has trouble reaching." After hearing the report, the leaders of the provincial committee made their attitude clear by pointing out that the leading body of the Design Institute must be reorganized. Under the supervision of the provincial committee, the Capital Construction Commission immediately sent three middle-aged intellectuals there to fill important posts. After they took office, they decided to transfer back the intellectuals who had been transferred out because of discrimination, promoted a group of outstanding intellectuals to middle-level leading positions and improved the intellectuals' living and working conditions. The work situation changed rapidly.

The Heilongjiang provincial party committee still frequently publishes reports of investigations of major problems of serious bureaucratism and profiting by one's position in the newspapers or inner-party publications, so that the analysis of typical cases will help party cadres sum up and learn from experience, receive an education and promote involvement in rectification and reform. Because the provincial Second Light Industrial Department's Bentwood Furniture Corporation was not employing the proper people, was squandering capital construction funds and making blind purchases of the wrong raw materials, it had losses of nearly 2 million yuan. After this problem was thoroughly investigated, the leading comrades of the provincial committee helped the Second Light Industrial Department to analyze and sum up the lessons of this situation. After the leading comrades of the Second Light Industrial Department had enhanced their understanding, they mobilized the masses in the 400 enterprises under their jurisdiction to expose the loss of more than 1.6 million yuan, squandered over nearly 3 years. The department worked out specific rectification and reform measures on this. The Bentwood Furniture Corporation underwent reorganization, management was improved and in the last few months they have retrieved more than 1.3 million yuan of the economic losses.

Many party rectification units are also adopting the methods of the higher raising the lower, integration from top to bottom and mutual promotion and integrating the provincial-level organizations' correction of incorrect workstyles with the reform before rectification of the party organizations at all levels that have not yet begun party rectification. The counties in Nenjiang and Suihua Prefectures have exposed 28 cases of serious bureaucratism, "bottlenecks" and accepting gifts and bribes in organizations under provincial jurisdiction, which involved over 10 departments and bureaus in the provincial government. The provincial party committee party rectification office promptly turned over the problems exposed at the basic levels to the relevant departments for investigation and handling. To overcome bureaucratic workstyles, many units also sent out a group of cadres to the basic levels to investigate and lay down a program for involvement in rectification and reform. The provincial Grain Bureau took the problem of the severe losses and economic crimes of the Shuangyashan Welfare Grain Depot as a breakthrough point. From the beginning of the year to now, they discovered more than 1,000 leads on economic problems, such as the bureaucratism, waste, graft, embezzlement and use of public funds for food and drink that was exposed throughout the provincial grain system, and 346 of these cases are on record as having been investigated and handled.

In the past, some of the cadres and masses in the basic level units criticized certain provincial organizations, saying that "doors are hard to get in, people are hard to find, interviews are hard to get and affairs are hard to get handled," but through party rectification, this yamen workstyle has changed greatly. The provincial information and inquiry office has changed from the past practice of "handling cases in the office" to handling cases at the basic level and released more than 40 people to various locales to investigate and handle cases, which has resulted in the disposition of quite a few long-pending cases. Because of her incorrect workstyle in resisting wage readjustments, Ma Guiqing [7456 2710 3237], the party branch secretary of Xinhua Elementary School in the Jiguan District of Jixi City, was dismissed from her post by the district education section and since 1982, she has continuously appealed to the higher authorities for help. However, the information and inquiry department only had a record of her transfer, so her problem had still not been resolved. During party rectification, the provincial information and inquiry office sent someone to Jixi City and together with comrades in the Jixi information and inquiry office, they pursued a careful investigation and cleared up this case of retaliation. The Jixi City party committee has decided to restore Ma Guiqing to her position and punish those responsible for retaliating against her.

At present, in order to consolidate the results of rectification and reform, many party rectification units in Heilongjiang provincial organizations are now formulating rules and regulations to prevent and correct new incorrect workstyles produced under the new conditions.

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NORTHEAST REGION

ELIMINATION OF LEFTIST INFLUENCE IN POLITICAL WORK URGED

Shenyang SHENYANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Li Zemin [2621 3419 3046] and Gao Zhanwen [7559 0549 2429]]

[Text] Editor's comment: Today, the ideological political work of many enterprises is still a comparatively weak link. In the first place, some comrades are not sure how to strengthen and improve the party's ideological political work in the wake of the four modernizations and the reform of the economic system. In the second place, while many people are still the victims of "leftist" ideology and stifling old concepts, the guiding ideology for ideological political work has yet to be redirected to economic construction and reform.

This article contains an analysis of the problems existing in current ideological political work and offers detailed explanations and clarifications of a number of problems, including the eradication of "leftist" influence and the solution of those problems which emerged with the change in the operational guiding ideology. It is recommended to the leaders and comrades who are in charge of ideological political work for a careful study of the way to strengthen and improve their work in meeting the needs of the four modernizations and the economic reforms.

How to strengthen and improve ideological political work in the wake of the situation ushered in by the four modernizations and the economic reforms is an urgent problem awaiting immediate solution.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially since the implementation of the economic reforms a year ago, the reforms have not only given a new lease on life to the socialist enterprises but also brought new vitality to ideological political work. Due to the reorganization of the leadership structure, the party committees of many factories and pilot units for the responsibility system in Shenyang have done away with the fusion of party and government and the party failing to manage itself. They have turned their attention to ideological political work and party rebuilding and

are no longer crowding into administrative operations. Dedicated to working for the four modernizations and the reforms, they have been striving to integrate ideological political work with economic work and make the former guarantee the success of the latter. Having resolved the chronic problem of unrealistic and unfruitful ideological political work, they have set up under the leaderships of the party committees a system of ideological political work for the specialists and the masses. The introduction of scientific management and of the scientific study of ideological political work has led to many imaginative new forms and methods which account for spectacular successes in ideological political work.

It is clear that the reform of the economic system helps strengthen instead of downgrading and weakening ideological political work, which is as lively as the spring rather than the "fall." It offers ideological political work an opportunity to strengthen and improve itself for a new breakthrough.

However, we must keep in mind that these improvements and changes are just the beginning. As of now, the ideological political work is still a weak link in many enterprises. The work already done, the work force and what has been accomplished are too far behind the requirement of the economic reforms and the four modernizations. This is due primarily to the influence of "leftist" ideology, stifling old concepts and the failure to redirect the guiding ideology of ideological political work to economic construction and economic reform.

In the years following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, redirection of the priorities of the party's work, the intensified drive to bring order out of chaos and the rectification of the "leftist" influence "rooted in class struggle" have led to historical changes in the guiding policy for the party's ideological political work. Having put an end to such abnormal practices as gearing ideological political work to class struggle, policy line struggle, ideological struggle and unrealistic "armchair politics" which lost contact with the masses, the party has achieved a splendid record and played a leading role at a historic turning point in resurrecting the best tradition of its ideological political work to ensure the completion of its various tasks. However, due to deep-rooted "leftist" political causes such as "politics taking command" and "underscoring politics," we still lack an in-depth criticism of these theories. Inhibited by "leftism" or outmoded traditional concepts, some comrades are not quite capable of distinguishing right from wrong in ideology even though they have rejected such concepts as the "omnipresence of class struggle." Constrained by "leftism" or old traditional concepts and held back by misgivings and anxiety, some comrades do not have the resolve to push for reforms and innovations, nor are they capable of meeting the requirements of the four modernizations and the economic reforms and they are much less capable of applying new ideas, new positions, new substance and new forms to achieve a breakthrough in ideological political work.

To rectify the situation, we need to go a step further to eradicate the influence of "leftist" ideology and strive to resolve the following problems in order to reshape our guiding ideology of action.

(1) Eradicate the Pernicious Influence of "Politics in Command" and the "Omni-potence of Politics" that "Overpowers Everything" and Let Ideological Political Work Come down from the "Pedestal" To Serve Economic Work.

The ideological political work of our party is guided by the scientific principle of the dialectical unity of politics and economics. According to Lenin, "politics is a focal representation of economics" underscoring the basic economic interests of a class. It stems from economics, reacts on economics and ultimately serves economics. The basic role of socialism is to develop social productive forces to satisfy continually the ever-increasing material and cultural needs of the people. The current general mission and objective of the party in this new historical era are to achieve the four modernizations and "quadruple" the total value of industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century. This highest form of politics is a focal representation of the immediate and long-term basic interests of the people. This is the overall state of the country which requires the dedication and service of our work, including ideological political work. This overall state of the country decides that the party's ideological political work must guarantee and serve economic work. Whether it can achieve a breakthrough in this new era depends on whether ideological political work can be properly positioned to conform with and work for the overall state of the country.

However, due to the "leftist" influence, some comrades are still prone to place ideological political work in a "commanding" and "leading" position. They find ideological political work dwarfed and down-graded if it is geared to economic work. This is an acute ideological problem awaiting immediate solution. The "lifeblood" of ideological political work stems from following and serving economic work in order to play a more forceful and active role in the four modernizations and economic reforms in accordance with the theoretical and practical requirements of socialism. Although the assertion that political work is the lifeblood of economic work is valid, the implication of "lifeblood" does not call for political work to "tower over everything," "surpass everything" and "overpower everything." On the contrary, it implies that ideological political work should be integrated with economic work to provide a guarantee and to ensure that the line, program and policy of the party are carried out, that the enterprises accomplish their socialist production mission and that the staff and workers become a new breed of socialists with "three possessions and one observance" who are dedicated to excelling in reforms and innovations. That is the position and role befitting the ideological political work of the enterprises.

Some comrades still believe that the vanguard role and the "command" of ideological work are interchangeable. This belief is wrong. We underscore the vanguard role of ideological political work because man's action is guided by his thinking. No matter what we do, we have to begin with ideological work to arouse the enthusiasm of people. This is completely different than "politics taking command."

(2) Instead of Insulating Ideological Political Work and Economic Work Like "Two Separate Layers of Skin," We Should Join Them Together To Enter the Field of Production and the Management of Enterprises.

For a long time political work has been kept in such an unreasonable "over-powering" and "commanding" position that ideological political work and economic work have become completely separated and diametrically opposed. This is wrong and harmful in both theory and practice. Stalin said: "For purposes of research, people often keep political and economic problems apart as a matter of procedure. This artificial procedural distinction is only for the convenience of research. In real life and practice, politics and economics are inseparable. They coexist and play a joint role." ("Selected Works of Stalin" vol 1 p 137.) Practice attests that only by combining ideological political work with economic work can the rightful role of political work be brought into play and due recognition and respect be accorded to the efforts and accomplishments of political-work cadres. This means that ideological political work should extend to the production and management operations of the enterprises in order to launch the right kind of activities based on the ideological state of the staff and workers, activities which include propaganda, agitation, production competition, evaluation and commendation, to arouse their enthusiasm. Encourage the staff and workers to combine, on the one hand, their daily production activities with the basic interests of the working class and, on the other, to confine the general communist goal with their personal work. Strive continually to remind the staff and workers of their responsibility as masters and of their creativity in order to uncover the existing and latent productivity of the enterprises. This is an important principle of effective ideological political work and a major vehicle by which the party organizations of the enterprises could pursue both material and cultural construction.

Today the top priority of ideological political work in the thick of economic reform should focus on an extensive and in-depth propaganda to mobilize the cadres and the masses to participate in and support the reforms and voluntarily keep their thinking and actions in lockstep with the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of 12th CPC Central Committee to ensure the successful implementation of the economic reforms and the four modernizations. This is a vital political task of the Communist Party of China and all the nationalities of the country. The integration of ideological political and economic work is bound to call upon the political-work cadres to meet more stringent requirements.

They must know not only the rules and characteristics of ideological political work but also economics and economic work. They must acquire economic know-how and be able to cope with management, production and related scientific and cultural matters affecting the four modernizations. Failing that, they will find it difficult to identify and communicate with the cadres and the masses on extending ideological political work to all sectors of production and management. The way to overcome these difficulties is to acquire more new knowledge and spare no effort to change the guiding ideology of their actions and methods of work.

(3) Do Away with the Tendency To "Discuss Ideology for Ideology's Sake" and Strive To Relate Ideological Political Work to Material Achievements and Benefits.

What is the relationship between the results of ideological political work and material achievements on the one hand and that between communist ideological education and the principle of socialist material benefits on the other. This has been an issue that has been confounded for so many years by "leftist" ideology. Instead of subscribing to the idealist "thesis of spiritual omnipotence," we must uphold the fundamental principle of Marxism and the best tradition of the party's ideological political work. We must embody the ultimate results of ideological political work in material achievements and identify communist ideological education with adherence to the socialist principle of material benefits.

In the first place, we have to have basic criteria to evaluate the ideological political work of the enterprises. The focus should be placed not only on building cultural life and improving the political ideological quality of the staff and workers but also on building material life. Today, as we proceed with the four modernizations and economic reforms, the ideological political work of the enterprises should be judged by its economic achievements, the income level of the staff and workers, its contribution to the state and whether or not it enhances the reforms and revitalizes the enterprises. Consequently, we must uproot the pernicious "leftist" influence which made ideological political work impractical and completely divorced from or opposed to economic work.

The fact that we must judge ideological political work in terms of material achievement does not imply a denial of the need to raise the socialist and communist awareness of the people through ideological political work. On the contrary, it strives to enrich people's political awareness with the substantive content of a specific historical era. Today, "the criteria to evaluate and honor the work of a unit or individual rest on its or his direct or indirect contribution to the modernization program." The work to raise the political awareness of the staff and workers, in the final analysis, depends on what it does to increase economic results and enhance social productivity.

In the second place, we must uphold the principle that both material and spiritual incentives and the solution of both ideological and practical problems should be combined. This has been an important principle of ideological political work adopted by the party. Some comrades who often rate spiritual force above material force prefer spiritual rewards to material rewards and do not know how to handle and even set communist ideological education and the principle of socialist material benefits against each other, making it impossible for some progressive units and individuals to receive the material benefits due them. Characterized as "impoverished progress," this situation has weakened the inherent vitality of ideological political work. It must be changed to allow the principle of socialist material benefits to play its indispensable role in ideological political work which is focused on the immediate and long-term interests of the masses.

(4) Weed out Dogmatism, Stereotyped Patterns and Formalism in Order To Turn Ideological Political Work into Lively Diversified Forms and Methods of Education.

As the object, content, condition and environment of ideological political work have changed, its methods and activities should change accordingly. Even though we may keep and capitalize on some of our traditional experiences, those no longer applicable must be replaced. We have to do away with those forms and methods of work associated with a "sweeping class struggle" and political campaigns. In spite of new activities designed to embody education in ideologically and intellectually healthy recreational functions, the forms and methods on the whole are still monotonous and unimaginative. Ideological education is still not as attractive, persuasive and forceful as it should be because it has not shaken off completely both dogmatism and formalism.

What we need to mention here is how to cope with the problem of the "inculcation" of ideological political work. The principle of "inculcating" Marxism in the working class by a Marxist-Leninist party is still a standard practice of our party. Because a scientific socialist ideology does not emerge spontaneously in the working class, "it can only be inculcated by somebody else." To deny the need to "inculcate" Marxism upon the masses is in reality a rejection of the basic task of the party's ideological political work. However, "inculcation" does imply a stereotyped preaching of sermons without regard to its object, logic and effectiveness, or an indiscriminate emphasis on strict "inculcation," inflexible teaching and refusal to apply attractive "magnetic" teaching based on legitimate requirements and healthy interests. To meet the needs of contemporary enterprises and their staff and workers, we must introduce flexible forms and methods of ideological political work, explore and devise new experiments and apply new forms, new methods and new measures endorsed by the masses to achieve maximum results in ideological political work.

(5) Break Through the Confines of Outmoded Traditional Concepts To Adapt Ideological Political Work to the Changing Ideological Concepts of the People in This New Era in Order To Raise Both Cultures to a New Height.

People's spirit and lifestyle will change as the reform of the economic system develops in depth. Many outmoded ideologies, concepts, customs and habits will face new challenges. The reform of the economic system in a sense is a wave of liberation in the ideological arena. The traditional concepts of values, time, efficiency, knowledge, personal talent, markets, consumption, morality and aesthetic standards should be identified and redefined. Our ideological political workers will have to forge ahead to keep pace with the times; strive to raise their level of ideology and perception; strengthen their ability to appreciate and discern, be able to identify scientific socialism, capitalism, feudalism, spurious socialism, the robust socialist economy with distinct Chinese characteristics and an ossified "leftist" economy; and be able to distinguish the true, the good and the beautiful from the deceptive, the vicious and the ugly. They should apply effective ideological political work to support and establish a cultured, healthy and scientific lifestyle; weed out backward, ignorant and decadent things; and combine the people's wish to live a

rewarding life with the reality of a rewarding life in order to raise the two socialist cultures to a new height. When we replace outmoded concepts with new ones, we must seek truth from reality and proceed analytically to distinguish outmoded decadent "leftist" concepts from the correct concepts of derived practice which we seek to sustain. We must not act blindly.

To bring about changes in the guiding ideology of ideological political work, we must overcome and avoid two erroneous trends. While striving to overcome the erroneous "leftist" trend and eradicate the influence of "leftist" ideology, we must also prevent and overcome placing an undue reliance on the usefulness of economic and administrative actions and the tendency to overlook or abandon ideological political work. Some comrades claim that since "money is almighty," we should award more bonuses to arouse public enthusiasm because ideological political work can no longer do the job. There are other comrades who believe "severe punishment" is more effective than ideological political work. It is true that economic measures and necessary administrative actions are needed to pursue the reform of the economic system and the four modernizations, but we must not rely on them rather than ideological political work. Total reliance on excessive bonuses and punishments as alternatives to ideological political work is incompatible with the nature of socialist enterprises.

As was pointed out in the communique of the 3d Plenary Session of 11th CPC Central Committee; "We must insist resolutely to act in accordance with the law of economics, take the role of the law of value seriously and strive to combine ideological political work with economic measures." We must uphold this important principle. The more we "open up," the more we "reactivate" the economy and the more reforms we launch, the greater will be the need to underscore and strengthen the party's ideological political work to arouse the enormous enthusiasm of the masses for socialist construction through revolutionary ideology and revolutionary spirit in order to encourage all the people to dedicate themselves to the gigantic under-taking of economic reform and the four modernizations.

5360
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NORTHEAST REGION

EDITORIAL ON IDEOLOGICAL POLITICAL WORK OF ENTERPRISES

Shenyang SHENYANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: Ideological Political Work of Enterprises Requires Innovations"]

[Text] Right now, the reform of the economic system of Shenyang is going through an allout development in scope and depth. To cope with the new situation of urban reform and to ensure its successful implementation, the ideological political work of the enterprises must focus on improvement and "innovations" in order to keep pace with this development.

Facts abound to attest to the fact that even though the reform of the economic system enjoys the support of the masses, the rapid expansion of the commodity economy, mounting competition among the enterprises and the further opening up of the country to foreign business that accompanys an in-depth development of the reform will inevitably lead to new contradictions, divergent ideological responses by the staff and workers and numerous ideological problems. With the situation as it is, a major task of the ideological political work of the enterprises is to examine the changes in economic relations, keep abreast of the ideological inklings of the staff and workers, encourage them to strive for achievements, bring about reforms and innovations, work for expansion and accomplishments and acquire wealth by hard work so as to redirect the enthusiasm and creativity of the staff and workers toward working wholeheartedly and harmoniously for the four modernizations.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of 11th CPC Central Committee, especially the reform of the urban economy, the ideological political work of Shenyang's enterprises has advanced successfully. Many political work cadres have become increasingly aware of the need to work for economic reform and economic construction. As more and more people turn their attention to political work and to the study of the law and characteristics of ideological political work, the working climate has become more congenial. They have explored and acquired new experiences and established a better system of ideological work adapted to the requirements of the reform. This is especially noticeable in these areas. Some people have yet to shake off the pernicious influence of "leftism" and of inhibiting old concepts. The guiding ideology for ideological political work has not been completely overhauled. There is no overwhelming awareness of the need to work for the economy. Dogmatism and formalism of varying degrees still exist. The political work force is unstable while the quality of ideological political work is comparatively poor.

The CPC Central Committee points out in its "Resolution on the Reform of the Economic System:" "The party's ideological and organization work in this new era must focus on combining with economic construction and the reform of the economic system to implement the guiding policy designed to realize the overall mission and objective of the party." To uphold this guiding policy, the operational guiding ideology of ideological political work for the enterprises must be redirected to economic construction, making it subordinate to and work for the economy as we search for new forms and new methods of ideological political work for the enterprises.

In view of the changes in the objective, content, condition and environment of ideological political work for the enterprises, we must approach the traditional methods and operations analytically so as to retain what is worth retaining and reject what ought to be rejected while we proceed to blaze new trails. Today, the new trails to be blazed are to free ideological political work from subjectivism, dogmatism and formalism; to eliminate such abuses as "arbitrary uniformity" and "uninhibited blunders;" and to do away with rigid and monotonous methods of education. In the past, we often placed undue stress on "inculcation" and rigid education instead of providing an attractive and "magnetic" education based on legitimate needs and healthy interests. We did not know how to combine Marxism with reality and were unable to cope with questions of ideology which people felt anxious to solve. As shown by practice, that is a backward and inefficient method of education. Today, we must not hesitate to weed through the old to bring forth the new in order to provide diversified, attractive and vigorous methods of education which are compatible with the distinctive characteristics of modern enterprises and the needs of the staff and workers. Only by doing this can we enrich the appeal, the persuasiveness and the forcefulness of ideological political work.

An allout reform of the economic system implies not only a new lease on life to ideological work for the enterprises but also higher, stiffer and more substantive requirements. All comrades at the ideological political front, let us shoulder courageously the glorious task entrusted to us by history to formulate new methods, break new ground in light of the new situation and new tasks and act responsibly to revitalize ideological political work.

5360
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NORTHEAST REGION

MEETING ON IDEOLOGY, POLITICAL WORK METHOD CONVENED

Shenyang SHENYANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Liang Liren [2733 0448 0086] and Dai Mingjiu [2071 2494 0036]]

[Text] The municipal CPC committee of Shenyang convened on 17-19 January 1985 a meeting on ideological political work for the enterprises. It was attended by more than 250 people, including party committee secretaries, heads of propaganda departments of various counties, districts, bureaus and enterprises. Li Tao [2621 2917], first secretary of the Shenyang municipal party committee; Wang Danbo [3769 0030 3134], Li Changchun [2621 7022 2504], and Ren Dianxi [0117 3013 0823], and Deng Zhongru [6772 0112 0320], all secretaries of the municipal party committee; and the leading comrades of other departments of the provincial party committee also attended the meeting. Comrade Li Zemin [2621 3419 3046], a member of the standing committee of the municipal party committee and head of its propaganda department, delivered a report on "Strengthening and Improving Ideological Political Work of the Enterprises To Ensure Successful Implementation of the Reforms." Li Changchun, secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of Shenyang, also addressed the meeting.

The participants at the meeting noticed the changes in the ideological political work of the enterprises which have taken place in recent years. Since making the first move after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to acquire new experiences which would meet the need of the reforms, the ideological political work of the enterprises in Shenyang has moved step by step in the right direction to integrate itself with and subordinate itself to the cause of economic work. As the leadership of the enterprises was being restructured for a division of work which keeps the government and party apart, the party committees of the enterprises have been working harder and spending much more time strengthening the leadership of the party over the ideological political work of the enterprises. But these improvements and changes are too elementary to keep pace with the reforms. This calls for more improvements. It must be understood that the major task for the ideological political work of the enterprises is to apply communist ideology to educate the staff and workers, making them more aware of the historical position and historical

mission of the working class and better prepared to understand the world and change it. To be specific, the most important point is to organize the staff and workers to study "The Decision of CPC Central Committee on Reforming the Economic System," to eradicate outmoded, traditional concepts and to redirect their thinking to the reform in order to ensure the successful reorganization of the enterprises. They should be guided to handle correctly the relationship between the interests of the whole and those of its components, that between long-term and immediate interests and that among the interests of the state, the collectives and the individuals. Propaganda and education on the reform policy should be done well. Strive to upgrade the ideological, cultural and technical quality of the staff and workers, especially the young staff members and workers. Treat them properly. Promote activities adapted to the ideological needs of the young staff members and workers and encourage them to study culture and technology in order to become worthy members of the working class with "three possessions and one observance" (possession of ideals, possession of moral integrity, possession of culture and observance of the rules of discipline). Strengthen ideological political work for the engineering and management personnel, earnestly implement the party's policy, improve their living and working conditions and bring into full play their useful roles. Moreover, we have to step up education on the legal system, popularize a common sense of the law and inculcate the concept of law upon the staff and workers.

The meeting pointed out that the party committees of the enterprises should modify their work style and focus their attention on ideological political work to build the party and make sure that the factory managers exercise their proper authority over production and management. They must also coordinate the organization and activities of the labor union and the Communist Youths Corps within the enterprises and bring them together to improve the ideological political work of the enterprises. The party committees of the enterprises should adopt workable measures to arouse the enthusiasm of administrative cadres and personnel to participate in improving ideological political work and step up the training of political work cadres to build a contingent of high-quality political workers dedicated to the reforms. At the same time, they should improve their living and working conditions.

After examining the new situation facing the ideological political work of the enterprises in Shenyang, the meeting recommended that the most vital task be to weed out the pernicious "leftist" influence and rectify the guiding ideology for ideological political work. The following are problems concerning guiding ideology that await solution. First, free the ideological work of the enterprises from such "leftist" abuses as "politics take command" and "underscoring politics" and let it submit itself to the service of economic work. Second, free the ideological political work of the enterprises from the frustrations of being separated and "insulated as two layers of skin" from economic work in order to combine with economic work by getting involved in production and management. Third, free the ideological political work of the enterprises from slighting material benefits in order to tie it to material achievements and benefits. Fourth, free the ideological political work of the enterprises from rigid and monotonous forms of education in order to evolve lively and

diversified media of education and work. Fifth, free the ideological political work of the enterprises from outmoded traditional concepts in order to adapt it to the latest changes in ideology and concepts generated by the economic reforms. If these problems were not resolved, it would be impossible to have a new approach to ideological political work for this new era. Since the political line of the party has already turned to economic construction, the thinking of political work cadres should change accordingly. That the ideological political work must follow the political line of the party is a lesson we draw from historical experience over several decades. This is determined by the character of the party and the historical responsibility borne by contemporary party members. Because the credibility of political work was badly tarnished by the "gang of four" in those 10 disastrous years, it is understandable that those who detest the "gang of four" have reservations about "armchair politics." But we must keep in mind that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, political work has been rectified and the reorganized and replenished political work contingents have shown marked improvement in their operational and intellectual quality. It is unfair and unjustified to judge them by the old standard and belittle their efforts. We must resolutely repudiate the "cultural revolution" in order to overcome public contempt for political workers.

The meeting pointed out emphatically that in this new historical era, ideological political work must be strengthened and not cut back. It is a mistake to assume that to act in accordance with economic law is to downgrade ideological political work. The character of our party and our state requires that we carry propaganda to the masses and organize them to carry out the party line conscientiously. Our state is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship where the people are the master. The socialist enterprises are diametrically different from capitalist enterprises. The social system of public ownership binds together both management (factory directors and managers) and labor (staff and workers). Consequently, we must uphold the principle of the democratic management of factories to arouse the enthusiasm of management and labor to make the enterprises thrive. An effective management should attend to two things: to organize the forces of production and to readjust production relations. An effective management includes and does not exclude ideological political work. We are dedicated to a great cause. To find new ways of socialist construction conducive to the triumph of socialism and communism is an unprecedented attempt in the history of mankind. There will be new situations and new problems as we proceed. We need Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought to unify our thinking and action and must enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought through practice.

The meeting pointed out that ideological political work should be tied closely to the four modernizations. Working around the reform of the economic system, it should lead the staff and workers in weeding out the pernicious "leftist" influence, shake off stifling formalism, understand the significance of such measures of reform as the separation of ownership and management and the practice of a planned commodity economy and restructure the price system. Foster new concepts such as recognition of the value of brain work and the meaning of the market. Make full use of propaganda media, including newspaper,

radio and television, to beef up propaganda on economic matters. Instead of relying on administrative channels, bureaucratic services and the preaching of sermons, it should evolve more lively methods agreeable to the masses in order to achieve an implicit education through the learning session and other activities. The party, the government, the labor unions and the youths corps, in fact everybody, must participate in ideological work. The party members should be role models to educate the masses. The political work cadre must study and understand economics to achieve self-improvement.

Seven different units, including the Third Municipal Transport Company and the Shenyang Water Pump Plant, made presentations of their experiences at the meeting.

5360
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NORTHEAST REGION

SECOND STAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION PLANNED IN SHENYANG

Shenyang SHENYANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Report by Guo Jidong [6753 4949 2639], Li Zhaofang [2621 0340 5364]: "Shenyang Municipal Central Committee CPC Secretary Deploys Overall Plan for Second Stage Party Rectification"]

[Text] It has been decided by the secretary of Shenyang Municipal Central Committee that the municipality's 2nd-stage party rectification work starts from January this year and will be finished in a period of about 6 months.

Units listed in the second stage party rectification include every county and district organization, every large- or middle-sized key enterprise above the level of county or regiment, and part of the universities, colleges and the Academy of Sciences and its institutions with a total of 420 units. More than 129,000 party members will participate. The secretary pointed out that since the organizations included in second stage party rectification are in the front line in economic, educational, and scientific research work of our city, good work in the party rectification among these units will have a decisive effect on further improvements of the municipal economic system's comprehensive reform, education, scientific research and other work, and the discipline of the party and the general mood of society; therefore, the spirit of the central authorities' decisions about party rectification and all notices from the central steering committee of the party must be firmly, creatively and thoroughly carried out and every task in second stage party rectification must be completed with high standards and quality and should never be done as a mere formality.

The secretary thinks that the second stage party rectification involves a larger scope, more party members and will be a hard task. However, there are many advantageous factors; these organizations during the period of municipal level party rectification have all learned the party rectification documents, made many improvements before the coming rectification and are better prepared in ideology; the leading groups of most of the organizations have made adjustments and enrichment according to the requirements for the 4 modernizations of the cadres, and they are better organized; and also they have fresh experience from first stage party rectification for reference. If all the party organizations involved in party rectification can make an overall arrangement, get well organized, strengthen their leadership, carry out education which will negate the "cultural revolution", make corrections along with rectification and maintain

the strict and high standards required, the task of party rectification will certainly be finished.

The requirements of the secretary for party rectification are: first, the education of negation of the "cultural revolution" must proceed thoroughly and further, and political self-awareness agreeing with the central authorities must be strengthened. Based on the experience of first stage party rectification, if the "cultural revolution" is not negated in theory and practice, the various tasks in party rectification will be difficult to finish. The theory of "continuing revolution under proletarian dictatorship" must be thoroughly repudiated through education; the third factions in Shenyang should be repudiated thoroughly and it should be clearly expressed that none of the three factions is correct; the common practices left behind by the "cultural revolution" should be thoroughly repudiated. The "third repudiations" must be carried out; education to thoroughly repudiate the "cultural revolution" must be tightly combined with treatment of the big problems left behind by the "cultural revolution" in the respective departments or units, using correct methods and paying attention to raise ideological awareness and sum up the lessons from historical experience. Only then can this problem be solved from theory to practice, from ideology to affection, from principle to the concrete, from others to one's self.

Second, "leftist" influence and the thought of sticking to the old ways must be rooted out; guiding thoughts about institutional work must be realistically straightened. Party rectification should not be thought of as conflicting with economic reform, nor as being separable, or carried out one at a time. The combination of party rectification with reform must persist; party rectification is used to promote reform, and reform, to examine party rectification. The realization of the policy about intellectuals, and respecting knowledge and able people should also be one important substance in the straightening, guiding ideology, and be dealt with seriously. In party rectification, the different level party committees should all examine this problem and carry out the policy regarding intellectuals according to the spirit of correcting while rectifying.

Third, common practices left behind by the "cultural revolution" must be eradicated; all unhealthy tendencies and serious bureaucracy must be corrected; the ideology of serving the people wholeheartedly should be firmly established. The root of the trouble in current poor party discipline is also the effect of unhealthy tendencies left by the "cultural revolution". Therefore, if we want to rectify the style of work of the party, we must eliminate common practices left by the "cultural revolution." We must organize party members to seriously study the exposition about working style rectification in the decision about party rectification by the central authorities, to combine it with reality, to eliminate every practice of "cultural revolution" tendencies, to carry out the education of serving the people wholeheartedly, to correct the unhealthy tendency of using one's power for personal gain or bureaucracy, especially to seriously study and correct the various kinds of unhealthy tendencies of using one's power for personal gain that is emerging under the new circumstances. At the same time, we must give full support and praise to the units and people who positively used initiative to overcome different difficulties and interferences and creatively carry out the decision of the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Fourth, the work of eliminating factions and checking on the "three kinds of people" must be well done and should be used as a foundation to make further adjustments in the guiding groups. Party members should be organized to study the policy related to the check of "three kinds of people" issued by the central authorities to fully recognize the importance of that work, to adopt a policy of firmness and caution, neither neglecting nor exaggerating, and the "three kinds of people" must be sorted out to prevent them from entering into the various levels of the guiding groups, the key departments and the third echelon. At the same time, according to the standards of the four modernizations of the cadres, we must fully develop democracy, walk along the line of the masses, combine the method of examination by the leader and recommendation by the masses to choose those middle-aged and young cadres for leading posts, who are enthusiastically for the four modernizations, able and virtuous, honest and upright, and able to open up new prospects. Proper arrangements should be made for the retired senior comrades, then the leading group should readjust to be an enthusiastic, capable, virtuous and strong leading core which can lead the masses to work for the four modernizations.

While trying to solve the above problems, every party rectification unit should start with the reality of each unit and some aspect can be emphasized. There should also be differences in the requirements for leading cadres who are party members and for the masses who are party members. We require the leading cadres mainly to rectify their professional guiding ideology and improve their style of leadership, while other party members are required to raise their quality of political ideology and to practice being models in their work. The secretary pointed out that in the second stage of party rectification we should also insist on the principle of from top to down, first the leading groups and cadres and then the other party members. It must start with the party as it is and rectify it, referring to the experience gained from the 1st stage. This stage of party rectification should be divided into three topics for study, seeking unity of thought, rectifying working style and strengthening discipline. Every topic must be integrated with the effect of the "cultural revolution," with the reality of each unit and the individual party member's thought. The study of the documents, the revelation of the problem and presentation of the facts, verification of checks (group and individual) and correcting while rectifying must be combined together. Based on this, an overall systematic verification must proceed; in the group verification, the leading group must be face to face with the other party members and individual party members must give a summing up of their ideology. After the verification, the unsolved problems in correction while undergoing rectification must be handled and solved according to the notice No. 9 of the Steering Committee of the party Central Committee, and then the work will turn to organizational discipline and party member registration.

Document study must proceed from the actual situation, first, in a period of time, concentrate on the selection of related party rectification documents to understand the attitude about party rectification, especially to have a clear idea about the basic principle of this party rectification that "problems must be solved without causing disorder," to better understand the importance and urgency of party rectification and to strengthen the faith of doing a good job in party rectification work. Then the study of the three topics must proceed with all effort. Great effort should be used to train party members with basic

knowledge about the party, the finest party tradition and style of seeking truth from facts, the standard of a party member in the new era, and the guidelines, principles and policies of the party since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is through this education that every party member can firmly establish his ideology of serving the people wholeheartedly, have a better understanding of the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and consciously play the role of a model for the masses, and in his work to make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

In the process of party rectification any problem which can be solved immediately should not be put off, to make the masses within and without the party see the results of party rectification. The leading cadres of various levels of the party must play the leading roles; they must enthusiastically join the party rectification as common party members and set an example of themselves to set stricter and higher demands on themselves, and take time to solve their own main problems to be an example for the masses of party members. The "leftist" ways used in the past during political movements should never be used again and from the beginning to end, enlightening and leading should be insisted upon with more painstaking ideological work. We must insist on not seizing on shortcomings, not erecting targets, not bludgeoning, and not categorizing. The opinions expressed by party members may be retracted, changed, defended, or reserved, to create an atmosphere in which everybody dares to speak out, to criticize others and himself.

The secretary pointed out that the party rectification is an important task of our party at the present time, and all units of party rectification at different levels must put it into an important place on the agenda. The secretary of the party, the number one and number two persons of the party group must be capable of handling the party rectification work themselves. From the very beginning of party rectification, they must organize two groups, of which one mainly works on party rectification and the other on economic and other aspects. In the arrangement of work, have a unified leadership, unified deployment, and planning and arranging as a whole. In the period of party rectification, leading cadres should be strictly controlled and not allowed to leave to participate in visiting activities, to enable them to concentrate on party rectification and reform.

To ensure good work in party rectification from beginning to end, the secretary has called a meeting, summed up and exchanged experiences from 1st stage rectification and made an overall deployment for 2nd stage rectification. Members of the standing committee were briefed about the meeting. The 1st secretary of the municipal party committee, Comrade Li Tao [2621 3447] addresses the meeting about how to do good work in our municipal party rectification.

12909
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NORTHEAST REGION

MISMANAGED INSTRUMENT CENTER WASTES GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Shenyang SHENYANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The authorities concerned have selectively checked 15 kinds of instruments purchased from the Shenyang Educational Instrument Supply Center in 1983 and found 5 kinds of such poor quality that it will affect their performance, with a value reaching 100,000 RMB. In 1978 that center purchased two batches of glass instruments from the factory run by Gudonggang [0657 3159 1511] elementary school xinmin county, which were valued at more than 35,000 RMB. All those instruments examined were substandard products by national standards, while the price was 15 percent higher than top grade products in the Shenyang market. Another batch of similar products bought by that factory had a price more than 20 percent higher. In December 1983 this center purchased 370 sets of solid geometry demonstration boxes from Yingchengzi [4619 1004 1311] Farming Machinery Repair and Manufacture of Dongling [2639 7117] District May 3rd Commune and the cost was more than 26,000 RMB. This batch of instruments was bought without any contract and without any procedures for examination and acceptance and was paid arbitrarily by the personnel. Some of the instruments bought were found unqualified by the examination, nevertheless that station paid the money as well. Many instruments were damaged or substandard products and many can not be used.

Teaching instruments are supposed to be distributed in time to meet the urgent needs of elementary and middle schools, but this center provided them to the retail department of a collective as merchandise. Through deals since 1983, that center's collectively owned retail department has occupied and utilized a state teaching instrument fee of more than 87,000 RMB per month.

Before the retail department opened an independent account in the bank in 1982, the instrument center transferred to the retail department, through listing of expenses, an accumulated amount of 270,000 RMB. The department had only returned 210,000 RMB by the day of the audit by the related authorities (1984 Oct); the rest, 60,000 RMB had not been returned yet. The center also made a decision that any school which purchased products of over 100 RMB from that retail department can come back to the department with the sales slip to receive bonus instruments worth 30 percent the amount listed (free of charge, no payment). From 1981 to 1983 these bonus instruments cost a total of 300,000 RMB. In 1982 this retail department sold a batch of unsalable water electrolizers worth 13,000 RMB to the instrument center which distributed them to the district

education bureaus. It was investigated and verified that more than half of this batch of instruments were broken when they were opened and added to some other factors, they were useless; therefore they were discarded without distribution to the schools.

This center, in the distribution of instruments, did not consider whether the schools needed them or not, and gave them no choice; the schools had to accept what was offered, therefore, it exerted influence on teaching. The schools were resentful yet they were forced to keep their resentment to themselves. A certain middle school reported that according to the requirements of the textbooks, a 200 g standard weights balance should be equipped with a counterweight, yet the 30 sets of balances distributed by that instrument center were not equipped with counterweights and were useless. The school told this to the center and another 25 sets were distributed. When they were opened, there were not only no counterweights, but also 10 of them were broken. A dean of a key middle school said that in recent years, with just test tubes, the instrument station has provided them with lots of them, yet every one was too long and none were useful, so they had to use their own money to buy test tubes for students' experiments.

This station had a surplus of 169,000 RMB in 1983, and this money should have been turned over to the municipal government, yet it was transferred to certain school to establish a factory, which utilized the method of issuing empty dispatch slips, falsely listing materials in storage as worth 169,000 RMB. Instruments and products worth 30,000 RMB listed on those slips were still not delivered by July last year.

The related authorities have investigated the problem of mismanagement and wasting of government funds by the educational instrument supply center, and was in the process of handling it.

12909
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NORTHEAST REGION

POPULATION TRENDS IN LIAONING'S CITIES, TOWNS ANALYZED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 1, 25 Feb 85
pp 32-35

[Article by Cao Jingchun [2580 2529 2504] of the Planned Childbirth Commission of Liaoning Province]

[Text] The growth of the city and town population is a natural result as well as a catalyst of social and economic development. The city and town population of Liaoning Province increased 3.56 times from 33.14 million in 1949 to 151.33 million in 1982, representing a ratio of 42.4 percent of city and town dwellers in the total population of the province, the highest of all the provinces and regions of the whole country. How to capitalize on the advantages of such an enormous city and town population, to enhance its quality and to speed up the transformation of the agricultural population into a non-agricultural one will be a problem that must be dealt with in the course of the four modernizations. This article is an analysis of the characteristics and trends of the city and town population of Liaoning.

I. Enormous Size and Ratio of City and Town Population

In 1982 the total city and town population of Liaoning was 15,133,000, 42.4 percent of the total population of the province, or 7.32 percent of the total city and town population of the whole country, which was then 206,589,000. Both ratios rank above all the provinces and autonomous regions. The total city population of 13 Liaoning cities and municipalities was 8.21 percent of the province's total city population, the highest of all the provinces in the whole country. The town population of Liaoning was 5.26 percent of the total town population of the whole country, which then was 61.909 million, also comparatively high in China. Both city and town populations constituted 42.4 percent of that of the province, or 2.05 times the nationwide ratio of the city and town populations which then was 20.6 percent. Compared with several more industrialized coastal provinces, the ratio of the city and town population of Liaoning was 4.3 times that of Shandong, 3.5 times that of Hebei, 3.3 times that of Zhejiang, 2.7 times that of Jiangsu and 2.6 times that of Guangdong.

II. High Rate of Growth and Higher Degree of Urbanization

The growth of both urban and rural populations of Liaoning in different periods (Table 1) shows that its city and town population of 1982 was 3.6

Table 1. Growth of Urban and Rural Population of Liaoning in Different Periods.

(1) 年 分	(2) 总 人 口 (万人)	(3) 市 镇 人 口 (万人)	(4) 农 村 人 口 (万人)	(5) 比 重 (%)	(6) 市 镇	(7) 农 村
1949	1,830.3	331.4	1,499.1	18.1	81.9	
1952	1,932.3	443.9	1,488.4	23	77	
1957	2,395.5	857.4	1,538.1	35.8	64.2	
1962	2,549.0	948.0	1,601.0	37.2	62.8	
1964	2,694.6	1,097.9	1,595.7	41	59	
1970	3,083.7	851.6	2,232.1	27.6	72.4	
1978	3,394.0	983.3	2,410.7	29	71	
1980	3,486.9	1,183.7	2,348.2	31.8	68.2	
1981	3,534.8	1,185.3	2,349.5	33.5	66.5	
1982	3,572.2	1,513.3	2,058.9	42.4	57.6	

KEY:

- (1) Year
- (2) Total Population (10,000)
- (3) Urban Population (10,000)
- (4) Rural Population (10,000)
- (5) Ratio
- (6) Urban
- (7) Rural

times that of 1949, a net increase of 11,818,000. The city and town population of the whole country was 57.65 million in 1949 but increased to 211.54 million in 1982, a net increase of 153.89 million or a 2.5-fold increase. This shows that the growth of the city and town population of Liaoning in 33 years is 38 percent higher than that of the whole country. The ratio of the nation's city and town population was 10.6 percent in 1949 while that of Liaoning was 18.1 percent. The ratio between the whole country and Liaoning was 1:1.7. In 1980 the ratio of the nation's city and town population rose to 20.8 percent and that of Liaoning rose to 42.4 percent, or a 1:2.03 ratio between the whole country and Liaoning.

The density of the non-agricultural population in the large cities of Liaoning is comparatively high. In 1980, out of a total non-agricultural population of 12,367,000 in Liaoning, 8,831,000 or 71.4 percent were in 12 large cities; 2,556,000 or 20.7 percent were in 93 towns; and 980,000 or 7.9 percent were in market towns and villages. Except for Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, the density of the non-agricultural population in the large cities of Liaoning is higher than all other provinces. These figures attest to the fact that the degree of urbanization of the population in Liaoning is pretty high.

III. Growth of City and Town Population Accounts for the Population Growth of Liaoning

The characteristics and trends of the growth of the city and town population in Liaoning in the last 30 or so years are as follows: if we compare cities and villages, the population growth of the cities and towns is faster than that of the villages. If we compare cities and towns, the population growth of medium-size and small cities is faster than that of the large cities, while that of the towns is faster than that of the medium-size and small cities.

If we compare 1982 and 1964, the population of Liaoning grew at a ratio of 32.6 percent, an annual increase of 1.6 percent. For the same period, the population of the whole country grew at a ratio of 45.2 percent, that of Jilin Province at 44 percent and Heilongjiang at 62.3 percent. The population growth of Liaoning therefore was a bit slow in China as a whole. This is due primarily to a planned childbirth program launched in the 1970's. It has caused the natural growth of the city and town population to drop and has brought the growth of the massive village population under control. The ratio of the natural population increase of the province dropped from 13.4 percent in 1982 to 9.02 percent in 1983, keeping the planned childbirth rate at 94.2 percent while multiple births accounted for only 1.4 percent.

But the city and town population of Liaoning grew fairly fast in the last 30 or so years. If we compare 1982 and 1942, it grew 3.6 times while the village population grew only 37.3 percent. The total population growth of Liaoning was 95 percent in the same period. Therefore, the population growth of Liaoning consists primarily of an increase in the city and town population. Enforcement of the all-out planned childbirth program and the nationwide support provided by scientific and technical personnel and technical workers since the 1970's have brought about a sharp decline of population growth in Liaoning, making it the lowest in the whole country.

If we compare 1982 and 1964, the population of the whole province increased 32.57 percent in 18 years while that of the villages grew only 28.95 percent, lower than the average of the province. The growth of the city population was also lower than that of the province, practically equal to that of the villages. But the town population increased as much as 84.23 percent, 2.5 times faster than the growth of the village population. That is to say, the growth of the city and town population in Liaoning since 1964 took place primarily in medium-size and small cities and towns while the population of the large cities has been brought under some degree of control. For instance, if we compare 1982 and 1964, the population of nine cities directly under provincial jurisdiction grew 28.1 percent in 18 years, of which Shenyang recorded an increase of 22.7 percent and Dalian 16.1 percent. But in medium-size cities, such as Liaoyang, the increase reached 91 percent while small cities, such as Tieling and Chaoyang, recorded a 2.2-fold increase.

IV. Density and Concentration of City and Town Population Have Led to the Emergence of City Clusters Composed of Large, Medium-size and Small Cities

The city population of Liaoning is so concentrated that 10 out of 13 cities in the central and southern plains of Liaoning account for 90 percent of its city population. Each of the 7 cities out of a total of 13 has a population of over 500,000, a total aggregate of 3,044,120 or 87.9 percent of the total city population of the whole province. There are four large cities in Liaoning, each with more than 1 million people, or a total of 20 percent of the population of the super-cities of the whole country. The average built-up area of each city is 538,000 square km, 63.5 percent higher than the national average. By the end of 1983, the average population of each of the 13 cities was 943,000, of which the non-agricultural population accounted for an average of 757,000 per city, 82 percent higher than the national average (415,000), topping 26 other provinces and autonomous regions. There are 13 cities within the 146,000 square km of a provincial administrative area with an average of 1 city for every 11,000 square km. The highest density of city clusters is around Shenyang, one of the three large city clusters of China, where there are seven cities in an area of 55,000 square km. Within a radius of 150 km with Shenyang at the center, there are the Anshan "Steel City" and the Liaoyang "Chemical Fiber City" to its south, the Fuxin "Coal City" to its east, the Benxi "Coal and Iron City" to its southeast, the Fuxin "Coal and Electric Power City" to its west and the new coal base to its north. Furthermore, there is a coastal city belt extending from Dalian to Dandong, Yingkou and Jinzhou along Liaoning's 2,100 km of coastline.

There are 93 market towns with a total population of 3,254,000 of which 50 percent are in 17 large market towns with a population ranging from 40,000 to 130,000 per town. They are all on the Liao River Plain. This means that in the course of the four modernizations, an industrial base including both cities and villages beginning at Dalian and with Shenyang as its center will emerge in Liaonan to form an economic complex covering all neighboring clusters of medium-size and small cities to provide coordinated as well as diversified technical cooperation reinforced with the abundant labor force and technical services of those populous cities and towns.

V. Youthful Age of City and Town Population Calls for Placement of Large Number of Youths Seeking Employment

According to 1980 statistics, 61.7 percent of the population of 10 cities in Liaoning are under 30 years of age of whom 24.8 percent are under 15 years of age, while 38.3 percent are over 30 years of age, of whom 4 percent are 65 or older. The youthfulness of the city and town population affects directly not only the natural growth of the city and town population now and for some time to come but also different grades of educational facilities and employment opportunities.

Because of the large city and town population of Liaoning and the lack of employment opportunities generated by years of economic development, a large number of people have been unemployed. According to a 10 percent sampling of the Third General Census, 3.5 percent of the city and town population are unemployed and the number of unemployed at one time reached 1.5 million, the highest in the whole country.

In the last few years, employment opportunities have improved under a coordinated state guidance program which combines employment recommended by the labor departments, voluntarily organized employment and self-employment. In a period of 4 years, 1979-1982, the province as a whole gave jobs to 2.68 million people. All the young people unemployed before 1981 were given jobs in eight cities. But there will still be a large number of people of working age awaiting employment, a problem of enormous dimensions.

VI. Trends of Liaoning's City and Town Population

Since the 3d Plenary Session of 11th CPC Central Committee, industrial and agricultural production has increased year after year. In 1983, the gross output value of the whole province was 74.85 billion yuan, the national income 29.77 billion yuan and the per-capita income 825 yuan, the highest ever in each case. When the gross industrial and agricultural output value quadruples by the end of the century, the national income will increase at an annual rate of 6.3 percent, reaching 84.7 billion yuan by the year 2000, and the per-capita income in the province will be 2,039 yuan or 2.4 times that of 1983. As the national economy improves, what will be the attendant trends of the city and town population in Liaoning?

1. Further Growth of City and Town Population

Start from reality and act in accordance with objective law in order to capitalize on the superiority of Liaoning. It can be foreseen that the growth and urbanization of the city and town population of the province from this point on will proceed unabated at a record-breaking rate. As the single-product economy and management switches to a multi-product economy and management and as traditional agriculture switches to modernized agriculture following the latest reform of the economic system, the commodity economy will no doubt develop by leaps and bounds. Lenin said: "The development of a commodity economy implies that more and more people break away from agriculture, resulting in the growth of the industrial population and the decline of the agricultural population." (Lenin, "The Development of Russian Capitalism," in "Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 1 p 163.) That is a fact. In 1983, the total population of Liaoning scored a net increase of 1 percent while its city and town population increased by 374,000 over that of 1982, up by 2.5 percent or 1.5 times the increase of its total population. The village population in the same period declined by 3,785 people. While there was a net increase of 399,000 of non-agricultural population in the cities and villages, the agricultural population showed a decline of 29,000 people. It could be foreseen that this trend will reach a new breakthrough (Table 2) in conjunction with the rapid development of the city and village economy.

The city and town population of Liaoning increased by 40.13 percent in the 18 years between 1964 and 1982. In the next 18 years (until the year 2000), if this rate of increase continues, the city and town population by that time will reach 21,205,800 or at a ratio of 50 percent. We are sure the rate of increase in the next 18 years will outstrip that of the preceding 18 years. If the rate of increase reaches 70 percent, the city and town population by that time will be 25,726,100, or at a ratio of over 60 percent.

Table 2. Forecast of Liaoning's City and Town Population Growth by the Year 2000.

(1) 方案	(2) 城镇人口 (万人)	(3) 其中②		(6) 占本世纪末总人口 (4200—4300万)的%
		(4) 市人口(万人)	(5) 镇人口万人	
增长40.13%①	2120.58	1,491.54	629.04	49~50
增长50%	2278.95	1,575.23	703.72	53~54
增长60%	2421.28	1,641.89	779.39	56~58
增长70%	2572.61	1,717.55	855.06	60~61
增长100%	3026.60	1,944.55	1082.05	70~72

(7) ①这是1964年~1982年实际增长速度。

(8) ②每年增加的市镇人口各按50%计算。

KEY: (1) Postulates

(2) City and Town Population (10,000)

(3) Which Includes:

(4) City Population (10,000)

(5) Town Population (10,000)

(6) Percentage of the total Population by the End of the Century
(42-43 million)

(7) Actual rate of increase between 1964 and 1982

(8) 50 percent of the annual increase of the city and town population

2. Further Development of Small Cities and Towns and Rural Market Towns

The vigorous development of small cities and towns and rural market towns will be a major vehicle of Liaoning to absorb its ever-increasing city and town population and that part of the "agricultural population which has turned non-agricultural." This is also a strategic priority of urbanization from this point on. Henceforth, when the agricultural population becomes a non-agricultural population, a large portion will be absorbed by the small cities and towns and rural market towns although a small portion will wind up in large and medium-size cities. This will be an inevitable trend of the city and town characteristics of Liaoning's population.

The existing 93 towns of Liaoning have fairly good transportation facilities and natural resources, plus a sizable industrial head start. In the last 30 or so years, due to the development of the rural economy, especially the development of the commodity economy in the last few years, the population of the small cities and towns and the non-agricultural population of the small cities and towns and the non-agricultural population has increased more than 2 times. This rate of growth is not only more than double that of the total population growth of Liaoning but also higher than the growth rate of the urban population and the non-agricultural population of 10 large and medium-size cities. This shows that the small cities and towns of Liaoning have played an important role since the founding of the People's Republic in

absorbing a tremendous amount of farm surplus labor, curbing the flow of the huge village population into large and medium-size cities and arresting the excessive population explosion in the large cities.

Furthermore, there are more than 1,140 developed seats of rural centers (many of which are formally organized towns) all over Liaoning. They will play an ever-growing role in absorbing more of the "agricultural population that turns to non-agricultural pursuits."

3. City Clusters Built Around Shenyang and Dalian Will Enhance Population Urbanization "Intensively" and "Extensively"

The city clusters built around Shenyang and Dalian include nine large, medium-size and small cities, such as Anshan, Fuxin, Benxi, Liaoyang, Tieling, Tiefa and Yingkou. They occupy an area of 6.3 square km or 43 percent of the total area of Liaoning with a population over 16.30 million, or 47 percent of the total population of the province. Over 7.8 million are non-agricultural or 58 percent of the non-agricultural population of the whole province. They constitute the heartland of Liaoning. With a smooth terrain, abundant natural resources, excellent transportation facilities and booming industries, they are one of the high-density city clusters of China.

In view of Liaoning's unique economic geography and economic structure, the superiority of these city clusters should be brought into full play "intensively" and "extensively" under unified planning and coordination to enhance the urbanization of the population in Liaoning. By "intensive" development we mean an increase in the population capacity of large cities by rebuilding old cities and constructing new cities while we control the population of the large cities. This approach differs completely from an excessive increase in the urban population. From now on, we must keep fostering the usefulness of large cities by improving their production and living conditions and raise their quality in order to enable them to play an important role as large and key cities to support the four modernizations at the national level. By "extensive" development we mean the development of satellite towns and suburban counties and towns around large and medium-sized cities. These localities, under the economic impact of large and key cities, enjoy excellent advantages to develop their industrial and agricultural production. For instance, Sujia Dun and Hushitai, satellite towns of Shenyang Municipality, have recorded in recent years such a rapid economic development and a doubling of population that they have practically merged with Shenyang as a single entity. In a word, as we control the quantity and improve the quality of the population in the course of turning Liaoning into an open and integrated economic zone, we must go a step further to speed up the development and raise the urbanization level of the city and town population of Liaoning.

5360
CSO: 4005/798

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG PARTY FORBIDS GIFTS TO LEADING ORGANIZATIONS

Shenyang SHENYANG RIBAO 4 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The municipal disciplinary committee recently issued a notice to forbid basic units giving bonus money or goods to leading organizations or business-related departments.

Immediately before and after New Year's day, there were continuously in our municipality some enterprises which gave, under various names, bonus money or goods to leading organizations or business-related departments; some leading organizations and business-related departments also gave hints or asked directly for bonus money or goods, and some enterprises provided banquets to entertain the cadres from leading organizations and business-related departments. Aiming at this situation, the municipal secretary issued a notice to point out that it is a new unhealthy tendency in which, if it is allowed to develop, the normal relationship between the senior and junior will be debased and not only will party discipline be endangered, the body of the party corrupted, the relationship between the party and the masses destroyed, but also some cadres will be ruined. So we must call full attention of the party organization of different levels to take effective measures to stop it.

In the notice, it is required that the secretaries of the party committees and the secretaries of the commission for inspecting discipline of various levels in the reform must strengthen the disciplinary education of the party members and cadres, to enable them to serve the people wholeheartedly and be pure, straight, honest, bright, fair, and decent, so that the economic activities of the enterprises accord with the interest of the party and the state, and benefit the reform of the economic system. Every organization must deal seriously with the problem of basic units giving bonus money or goods to the cadres of leading organizations and business-related departments. All bonus money or goods must be returned if they were given after 20 December 1948, when the "Notice On Firmly Correcting the New Unhealthy Tendencies Which Have Appeared Under the New Situation" was issued by the secretary of the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline. Bonus money or goods accepted by the cadres of the leading organizations and business-related departments must be returned on their own initiative. From now on, basic units' inviting cadres of leading organizations and business-related departments to a banquet in the name of victory celebration, welcoming the new year, or welcoming spring, etc. must be firmly prohibited. Cadres of leading organizations and business-related

departments are not allowed to accept any banquet invitations, nor ask in disguised form for bonus money or goods. Any offense should be disciplined according to the party's system of responsibility to affix the responsibility for the leading cadre and persons involved.

12909
CSO: 4005/656

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG GLASS FACTORY CRITICIZED FOR ENTERTAINING CADRES

Shenyang SHENYANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Several leading cadres in the Shenyang Glass Factory, under the name of "Welcoming the New Year" offered a banquet to entertain their boss and "related units" (not for business negotiation), and squandered 4,390 RMB of public money at one time.

The "New Year Welcoming Forum" took place on 25 Dec last year. It was the director of the factory who initiated the idea. The secretary of the factory party committee at first had a different point of view about it, but made no effort to stop it and later joined in as one of the hosts. About 4 o'clock that day, 160 invited guests gathered together in the dining hall in the basement of the factory. Sea cucumbers, lobsters, chicken, fish, etc. were laid full on the 26 tables and each table had 16 dishes which cost 160 RMB. Among the guests, besides "related households" and "related persons", there were also the boss of the factory, the chief of the Municipal Construction Materials Bureau, the deputy and a vice director from the Municipal Economic Commission and leaders from related provincial departments.

The banquet lasted more than 2 hours to six o'clock. Here in the factory, the director, vice director and secretary of the party committee, and mid-level cadres from 10 branches such as finance, security, and administration, almost everyone joined and this made the accompanying hosts as many as 30 people.

After the expose of the factory's entertaining guests with public funds, the municipal commission to inspect discipline investigated this issue with the leaders of related departments. During the investigation, the secretary of the factory and the leader of the administrative department made a thorough examination and said that they would surely take it as a lesson and proceed to repay the money to make up for the bad influence created by the incident. The secretary of the senior party committee decided that the secretary of the party committee and the director of the factory must pay back the banquet fee (everyone must repay 21.10 RMB) and also their bonus for that month was withheld. The factory party committee at the same time decided that all the accompanying cadres must also repay their fee for the banquet.

12909
CSO: 4005/656

NORTHWEST REGION

TRANSFORMATION OF COLLEGE ADMINISTRATIVE WORK IN SHAANXI

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 9 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Jianxiang [3769 1696 4382]]

[Text] Not long ago, the Shaanxi provincial bureau of higher education convened a conference of university (college) presidents to sum up and share experiences in improving school administration. The following are the things the various schools have done since early winter last year.

- Establishment of a system of contacts between school leaders and students. The Xian Jiaotong University, the Northwest University and the Xian Highway College have set up a school leadership reception day. The school leaders dined with the students in the mess halls, visited with the students to find out how they live and listened to their comments. This has led to a mutual understanding of the situation and the thinking of the school leaders and the students.
- Positive improvement of mess service. The various schools, acting on the strength of actual conditions, have done their best to improve the quality of food, increase the variety and stabilize the price through internal readjustments and better-organized channels of supply. The Xian Athletic Institute and the Shaanxi Institute of Traditional Medicine have introduced fast-food services between classes, dishes cooked to order at regular mealtime and midnight and speciality snacks.
- Solutions to the students' problems of studying and living facilities. The Northwest College of Political Science and Law, the Xian Industrial College and the Xianyang Teachers Training College have installed cotton-padded draperies in student dormitory hallways and have provided cotton quilts to needy students. These schools have done a lot to improve classroom heating, to repair doors and windows, to extend the water supply and bathing times and to make more classrooms available to students for individual study. The Northwest Construction Engineering College enjoys rewarding results in its work-study program for students.
- Extended services offered to faculty, staff and workers. The various schools have set up supply centers to handle the purchase and sale of non-staple foodstuffs. The Shaanxi Teachers College and the Xian College of Metallurgy and Construction are increasing the supply of finished and

semi-finished non-staple foodstuffs. The Northwest Telecommunications Engineering College has sold on campus 20,000 yuan worth of cakes and non-staple foodstuffs which it had prepared in connection with its culinary art rating.

- Meetings of school leaders and students on reforms. The school leaders not only heard out the students' views on teaching, learning and school facilities but also led the students to handle correctly new problems which emerged during reforms. The Northwest Industrial University reported to its students on general higher education and school reforms. The Xian Jiaotong University drafted a teaching and learning reform project based on a symposium of students' views. The Northwest University briefed its students on projected school reforms and what has already been done. These activities have played an important role in sustaining and guiding the students' enthusiasm for reform.

5360

CSO: 4005/795

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ARMY, GOVERNMENT 'TWO SUPPORT' ASSEMBLY HELD AT GUANGZHOU

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Huang Dongshen [7806 2639 3932]: "To Promote the Unity of the Military, the People and the Government; Strive for Even Greater Victory in the Four Modernizations. Guangzhou Held a Spring "Two Support" Assembly"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon at the great hall of the provincial government office, the Guangzhou Military District, the Guangdong Provincial Government and the Guangzhou Government jointly held the 1985 Guangzhou area "support the army, give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs; support the government and cherish the people" spring assembly.

Those present were: Central Advisory Committee member Li Jianzhen [2621 1017 4176]; responsible comrades from the Guangdong Party Committee, Provincial Advisory Committee, Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, Provincial Government and Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference including Lin Ruo [2651 5387], Xie Fei [6200 7236], Wu Nansheng [0702 0589 3932], Yang Yingbin [2799 2019 1755], Du Ruizhi [2629 3843 5347], Ling Botang [0407 0130 2768], Song Zhiying [1345 1807 5391], Zhang Mingyuan [1728 2494 6678], Luo Tian [5012 1131], Chen Yueping [7115 6390 1627], Zhong Ming [6988 2497], Yi Meihou [5852 5019 0624], Ceng Zhaoke [2582 2507 4430], Yang Li [2799 4539], and Huang Kan [7806 1660]; responsible comrades from the Guangzhou Party Committee, Guangzhou Advisory Committee, Standing Committee of Guangzhou's People's Congress, municipal government and Guangzhou's People's Political Consultative Conference such as Xu Shijie [6079 1102 2638] and Ye Xuanping [0673 6693 1627]; responsible comrades from the Guangzhou Military District, leading organs of the Guangzhou Military District, the military academy and the Provincial Military District as well as retired old comrades such as You Taizhong [1429 1132 1813], Zhu Yuehua [2612 2588 5478], Zhang Xudeng [1728 1645 4098], Dan Yinzhang [0830 0603 4545], Jiang Lindong [1203 2651 2639], Xiao Yuanli [5135 0337 4409], Lai Chunfeng [6351 2504 7364], Lu Ruilin [7627 3843 2651], Chen Jide [7115 4949 1795], Chang Fengju [1603 7685 5282], Yu Zhenwu [0060 2182 2976], Liu Feng [0491 6912],

Li Xilin [2621 1585 2651], Xiu Xianghui [0208 0686 6540], Liu Zhimin [0491 2535 3046], Yang Zhenhe [2799 2182 0735], Zhang Juhui [1728 1565 1920], Wang Jichang [3769 4764 2490], Chen Minxuan [7115 3046 6693], Zhao Zhong [6392 1813], Zhu Qin [2612 0530], Wang Huaixiang [3769 2037 4382], and Xu Zhen [6079 6966].

The assembly was chaired by Guangzhou's mayor Ye Xuanping.

Vice-governor Yang Li and the Chief of the Political Department of the Guangzhou Military District Chen Jide [7115 4949 1795] spoke at the assembly.

Yang Li highly praised the armed forces stationed in the province for displaying the glorious tradition of our armed forces. At the same time while they are strengthening military and political training and defending the borders to protect our country's southern door, they have also contributed significantly to the province's economic construction. They have also done a lot of work in developing joint military-civilian construction activities, in maintaining social order and in organizing militia training. He also praised the large contingent of armed police in the province for their determination to struggle against all kinds of criminal elements, thereby maintaining social order and defending the people's interests. Yang Li said that during the new year, they must, in accordance with the demands of the Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission, continue to carry out in depth the glorious traditional education of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs, to be concerned with and support the construction of the people's army, to develop ceaselessly a new military-government and military-civilian relationship, to further improve the tasks of supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs, supporting the government and cherishing the people, and to develop the great unity of the military and the government and the military and the people. They will struggle to carry out the spirit of the party's Third Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, to achieve victory in the reform of the economic system and to advance all kinds of work in Guangdong!

In his speech, Chen Jide, on behalf of the officers and men of the Military District, sincerely thanked the provincial party apparatus at all levels and the people for their support in the past year. He said that during the party rectification campaign, the various divisions in the military district and the leading organs have generally carried out in depth the negation of the education of the "Cultural Revolution," and investigated the mistakes and the serious consequences--for which he apologized--of the policy of "Three support's and two militarys" adopted in the "Cultural Revolution." This has strengthened the friendship, mutual support and mutual help between the military and the government, resulting in an even closer relationship. The armed forces

must follow the demands of the new situation so that with a new attitude and a spirit of reform, elevate the task of supporting the government and cherishing the people to a new level, and together with the people of Guangdong, develop to a new height Guangdong's economy and make the necessary contributions in defending our country's southern door.

12380
CSO: 4005/587

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY REGIONS IMPROVE WORK STYLE, INTELLECTUAL POLICIES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by correspondents Ding Wu [0002 2976], Ai Pu [5337 5543] and Tang Songming [0781 2646 2494]: "CPC Committee of Nanjing Military Region Air Force Transforms Office Work Style in Party Rectification; CPC Committee of Guangzhou Military Region Takes Implementation of Policy on Intellectuals as Primary Aspect of Rectification and Reform"]

[Text] The CPC committee of the Nanjing Military Region's Air Force has gained results from conscientiously transforming its office work style during party rectification by conforming to the new situation and boldly reforming "old habits and established practices."

The Nanjing Air Force is a unit in the second stage of party rectification. At the initial stage of party rectification, the CPC committee of the Nanjing Military Region Air Force solicited opinions from all sides in the unit and from among office cadre in order to find a norm for the problems existing in the work style of the office and CPC committee and stipulated measures for improvement. In the last few months they have primarily stressed three things:

First, they have simplified the handling of formalities. The CPD committee of the Air Force in the Nanjing Military Region requires that each department's offices seriously examine and reform past procedures for conducting business, do away with those which have no practical significance, boldly simplify the handling of overly elaborate procedures of the past and has stipulated that when conducting business the offices in each department should not put off to the second day what it can complete on the same day. For instance, the procedure for appointing and dismissing cadres with regard to their camp sites and job assignments has been simplified. Complaints concerned appointments and dismissals in the unit generally can be answered within 10 days.

Second, they implemented personal responsibility for each individual and every department has its own responsibility. From members of the standing committee of the CPC committee to every major command they have examined and approved a new system of personal responsibility for each cadre. On one occasion, the political department received a report

Concerning a soldier's discharge and, because responsibility was clear-cut, the procedure was well-handled and an official reply was given that same day. This kind of promptness had not occurred in the past.

Third, they have made a great effort to dispose of the "mountains of documents and oceans of meetings." The CPC committee of the military region's air force has conducted a "check, stop, combine and reduce" with regard to various meetings and messages. "Check" means the leadership does the checking; the "stop" is for stopping small publications and bulletins concerning past functions; the "combine" is for the merging of meetings and messages that should be merged; the "reduce" is for reducing the number of days and people at necessary meetings and reducing the number of words in messages.

Owing to the changes in work style, the offices of the air force in the Nanjing Military Region have greatly strengthened their awareness in serving the unit. They have accomplished party rectification and their work without neglecting either; altogether, since party rectification, they have organized 52 working groups that have gone deep into the unit to do investigation and study and that have written scores of reports of high quality in ways that have analyzed and solved problems and which have played a guiding role in building the unit.

[Text] The CPC committee and leading bodies of the Guangzhou Military Region have made some tangible gains in party rectification by looking on the implementation of policy on intellectuals as the primary aspect of rectification and reform and by doing away with "leftist" prejudices.

They have given full play to professional knowledge and to having vocational training apply to the needs of the job. The Guangzhou Military Region has examined the situation for employing intellectuals and scientific and technical cadre and again has carried out adjustments where intellectuals are unsuitably employed or used in situations where their training was not relevant and have overcome the phenomenon where talented people either are wasted or stand idle. Now, 99.4 percent of the intellectuals and scientific and technical cadre have jobs suited to their special training.

They have actively solved problems on political treatment and on conditions of livelihood. Intellectuals and scientific and technical cadre at grade nine and above, who read documents and listen to reports basically have enjoyed the same conditions as those of cadres at regimental or divisional grade level. The housing area for 75 percent of the intellectuals and scientific and technical cadre has attained the same level as the housing standard for cadre in political work and military administration. For the dependents of those intellectuals and scientific and technical cadre who qualify as dependents accompanying the military, 72 percent of the dependent children already have been accommodated and 88.8 percent already have found jobs.

They have energetically promoted and made use of both the ability and political integrity of the intellectuals. In the military region as a whole, they have successively promoted more than 1,800 intellectual cadre who possess university specialities and the cultural level to assume leadership positions at battalion level or above, among whom are 942 cadre in battalion posts, 744 in regimental posts, 142 in divisional posts and 21 in army posts.

They have attached importance to bringing the role of the older specialists into full play. Last year, general and central hospitals established specialist groups, one after the other, and arranged for 51 veteran intellectuals, infirm with age but with outstanding achievements in medical treatment techniques, to serve as advisers.

12917

CSO: 4005/695

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HUBEI MILITARY DISTRICT IMPLEMENTS ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Lu Keliang [7120 0460 0081], Tong Xunyuan [6639 6061 0765] and Fan Baoshun [5400 0202 7311]: "Leading Bodies of Hubei Provincial Military District in Second Stage of Party Rectification; Disband 17 Provisional Organs with Reform During Rectification"]

[Text] Leading bodies of the Hubei Provincial Military District, carrying out reform hand in hand with rectification have announced, during the second stage of party rectification, the disbanding of 17 provisional organs. Among these needlessly duplicative organs, existing in name only, are 12 committees and leading groups and 5 offices. The CPC committee of the Hubei Provincial Military District already has determined that it will transfer the 57 cadre in these organs either back to their original units or to strengthen organizations at the grass roots.

The CPC committee of the Hubei Provincial Military District also reduced the working personnel in the provisional organs which it retained for its remaining temporary needs and stipulated that after their work tasks were finished they would immediately be disbanded.

[Tearing down the temple and reducing personnel] clearly has caused work efficiency to rise in the organs of the Hubei Military District. During the last 10 days of February, when the offices of the provincial military district drew up a work program for cadres concerned with the New Year's activities, due to the retrenchment in administrative structure and the reduction of procedure for examination and approval of over elaborate detail among central links, there was a one-fold increase in work efficiency. In the first 2 months of this year, the offices of the provincial military district also resolved 21 [long-standing, big and difficult] problems for the unit and for dispersed outposts that had been long delayed and undecided.

12917
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YE JIANYING'S LIFE, POWER, INFLUENCE EXAMINED

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 182, Mar 85
pp 17-21

[Article by Mu Fu [3668 1133]: "Ye Jianying--His Life, Power and Influence"]

[Text] Since August 1984, newspapers have reported three times the hearsay that Ye Jianying is critically ill. At the end of the year, the Beijing Foreign Ministry even indicated that it would issue official releases on Ye Jianying's condition. But each time the patient pulled through. People who have visited Ye Jianying confirm that he is recuperating at Xiangshan, Beijing.

The last time Ye Jianying made an appearance was in October 1983. He failed to attend the historical 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee held a year later. That the condition of an 88-year-old man bedridden and away from the political scene, is being closely watched at home and abroad indicates his importance to China's political situation. Among CPC's elder statesmen, Ye Jianying is indeed a distinctively unique figure. He is one of those rare characters whose power and influence keep increasing as they grow older in their later years. His long career is characterized by the fact that he has never been knocked out in the perilous and continuous internal struggles. So an appraisal of the CPC's tendency "after Ye Jianying" is a very practical subject.

CPC representative to Peiping Military Mediation Executive Headquarters

Ye Jianying's early experience was no less impressive than that of Liu Shaoqi and Zhou Enlai. He was born in the same year as Liu and Zhou (1898). In the great revolutionary period before and during the first Kuomintang-CPC cooperation, he made contributions in many areas. As chief of staff of the Second Division of the Guangdong Army, he followed Dr Sun Yat-sen in the Northern Expedition. He also served as instructor at the Whampoo Military Academy and commander of a training regiment. He joined the CPC at Whampoo. After the separation of the Kuomintang and CPC, he took part in plotting the 1 August Nanchang uprising. Then together with Zhang Tailei, Ye Ting and Su Zhaozheng, he participated in leading the Guangzhou uprising. After its failure, he went to Moscow to study military affairs and in 1930 went to Germany on a military observation tour. He returned

to China in 1931 and was appointed chief of staff of the Red Army Headquarters and commandant of the Military Academy of the Jiangxi Soviet Area.

Until the CPC seized nationwide political power, however, Ye Jianying's public image had been limited to a strategist. During the Long March, he was chief of staff of the right route forces. After arrival in northern Shaanxi, he became chief of staff of the Red Army's anti-Japanese advance force. During the second period of Kuomintang-CPC cooperation, he was chief of staff of the Eighth Route Army. During the decisive civil war between the Kuomintang and CPC following the end of the war of resistance against Japan, he was again chief of staff of the PLA. The characteristics of this series of military duties is that unlike Lin Biao and He Long, he never had a major command of his own and held sway over a region. Although he devised strategies at the supreme command, he was shadowed by the great reputation of Zhu De and Peng Dehuai and often ignored by outside circles. Therefore, he never had the high prestige of being in command of a million men as did Liu, Deng, Lin, Luo and others.

In January 1946, the Kuomintang and CPC signed an agreement and formed the "Military Mediation Executive Headquarters" in Peiping with the participation of the United States. Ye Jianying was in charge of the CPC delegation and served as the CPC representative to the mediation headquarters. Although the military mediation headquarters' functions ended in 6 months as civil war broke out, this period of work was an important turning point for Ye Jianying's own future. If we say that at the time of the Xian Incident 10 years ago, Ye Jianying was still just an aide to Zhou Enlai, then his work with the military mediation headquarters showed that he was already an important figure in the top-level CPC leadership.

Ye Jianying returned to Yanan from Peiping after the termination of the military mediation headquarters, and there was one thing worth mentioning. He brought to the CPC's top leadership a pretty and talented woman--Wang Guangmei who was to become the state president's wife. Wang Guangmei, 25, was from a well-known official's family in Tianjin and an honor student of Furen University. In March 1946, she joined the CPC delegation to the military mediation headquarters to work as an interpreter for Ye Jianying and others. Arrived in Yanan in November that year, she became an interpreter for Zhou Enlai and Zhu De on Ye Jianying's recommendation and got to know Liu Shaoqi, who had been promoted to be the number two man by the Seventh CPC National Congress. It was reported that her marriage with Liu Shaoqi was encouraged by a number of people. Among the matchmakers, Ye Jianying was the most enthusiastic (see ZHENG MING No 29). Anyone who understands China's social traditions could not underestimate the significance the marriage should have. Ye Jianying told Edgar Snow during the latter's visit to Yanan that 16 Kuomintang regiment commanders had crossed over with all their men to join the Eighth Route Army as a result of Ye's united front work. But the significance of Wang Guangmei's marrying Liu Shaoqi, just as Jiang Qing's marrying Mao Zedong, was far greater than the winning over of tens of thousands of soldiers.

In fact, during the course of the war which brought the CPC from Yanan to Beijing, Ye Jianying was already the top military officer close by the side

of Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi and Zhou Enlai and enjoyed the leader's trust, although he didn't shake heaven and earth and wipe out enemy forces as a few field army commanders did.

12 Leisurely and Carefree Years in the Capital

The PLA captured Peiping in January 1949, and Ye Jianying became Mayor of the city until before the ceremony to proclaim the founding of the People's Republic. In October he was mayor of Guangzhou, chairman of Guangdong Province, commander of a military district and first secretary of the South China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. This was a result of his rising fortune in the top-level CPC leadership since 1946. Suddenly he jumped from a senior staff officer with no real power to the powerful position of "southern overlord." He was then 51.

But good times don't last long. In less than 3 years, that is, in 1952, Ye Jianying's unified domain in the south began to show signs of a crisis. It was the criticism of "localism." The main target of the movement was Fang Fang. This complicated case did not have a "correct conclusion" until after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1978. In an article in memory of Fang Fang carried by the RENMIN RIBAO on 21 October 1984, it was made public that the "rightist mistakes in the agrarian reform," for which Fang Fang was criticized at that time, were the correct policies implemented "according to Comrade Ye Jianying's instructions."

At that time, Ye Jianying was the number one man, and Fang Fang, as third secretary of the South China Bureau and concurrently vice governor of Guangdong Province, was the number three man. Fang Fang was made a scapegoat only because he had formerly been the secretary of the South China Bureau and in overall charge of the underground struggle in Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Hunan and Fujian for many years and thus acquired too much local influence. At that time, the one who worked most energetically in the struggle was the fifth secretary of the South China Bureau, a man from Hunan by the name of Tao Zhu. He openly criticized Ye Jianying, saying that Ye "was no good at organizing his team." Eventually Tao Zhu replaced Ye Jianying as governor of Guangdong Province in 1955, and first secretary in 1956.

Ye Jianying was transferred to Beijing after the purge of the "antiparty clique of Gao Gang and Rao Shushi" in 1954, and was promoted together with several other old generals to "vice chairmen of the People's Revolutionary Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee." In the early days of the People's Republic, this was a position almost beyond reach, and only Zhu De, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Peng Dehuai and Cheng Qian made it. Shortly afterwards, Ye was also appointed director of the Control Department of the Armed Forces. In 1955, he was awarded the military title of marshal and three first-class medals.

Mao Zedong was very smart in this move. Like Emperor Taizu of Ming Dynasty who "relieved his generals of their military commands over a cup of

wine" Mao's method in dealing with Ye Jianying was to lure the tiger out of the mountains and kick him upstairs. Perhaps Mao felt that because Ye was like a big tree with deep roots in south China, plus the Guangdong people's provincialism and combative character, the consequence of allowing him to build up his military power and set up an "independent kingdom" would be no less serious than the problem caused by Gao Gang in the north. But Ye had not posed a great danger yet. Thus it was a timely move to transfer him to the central level after letting him rule Guangdong for 3 years and using his prestige to consolidate the political power in south China.

From then on, Ye began his 12 long years of leisurely and carefree life in the capital, enjoying all the glory, splendor, wealth and rank as a member of the country's ruling class.

He was in the exalted position of vice chairman of the Military Commission, but military affairs were taken care of first by Peng Dehuai and then by Lin Biao, and he had no real responsibility. Nor was it necessary for him the veteran chief of staff to worry about military planning, as the position of chief of the general staff was occupied successively by Generals Huang Kecheng and Luo Ruiqing. He was like the lifelong patricians of the Roman Senate, busily occupied with feasting, entertaining, attending ceremonies, receiving callers, greeting and visiting. During this period, he was present at all grand party, government and army receptions, meetings with delegates attending all kinds of conferences, military reviews and theatrical and sports performances. In diplomatic activities, he visited the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Korea, Vietnam, Burma, India and other countries on many occasions as the head or deputy head of high-level delegations.

Up to the time before the cultural revolution, he and He Long were the most leisurely and carefree among the 10 marshals. Peng Dehuai and Lin Biao were in charge of military affairs; Zhu De was old; Liu Bocheng and Xu Xiangqian were recuperating from illness; Chen Yi was engaged in foreign affairs; Nie Rongzhen was in charge of the war industry; and Luo Ronghuan was engaged in political work. He Long was the titular chairman of the Sports and Physical Culture Commission, and Ye Jianying was nominally commandant of the Military Academy. He did give many speeches, but he spoke with the clear distinction of one playing a supporting role. When Peng Dehuai was in power, Ye supported the Soviet army-building line and regularization; when Lin Biao came to power, he stressed revolutionization and supported the three red flags. His only military treatise was one entitled "Great Strategic Decisive Campaigns," published simultaneously with Lin Biao's "Long Live the Victory of People's War" in 1965. The article summed up the military experience of the Liaoxi-Shenyang Campaign, the Huai-Hai Campaign and the Peiping-Tianjin Campaign, and its conclusion was to affirm Mao Zedong's thinking on people's war. (Lin Biao's article has now been declared by Hu Hua, a specialist in CPC's history, as the work of Kang Sheng to spread the "fallacy of encircling the world's cities from the world's rural areas.") Up to the 1970's, Ye Jianying had not been

known to support military modernization (even after the cultural revolution he still talked a lot about the army's revolutionization). Instead, he left quite a number of poems which he wrote while traveling from place to place enjoying the beauties of nature.

Marshal Ye was fairly well educated in old Chinese learning. Like the other CPC "elders," he enjoys reciting and writing poetry. Even Mao Zedong the romantic spoke highly of Ye's lushi [Chinese poems of eight lines, each containing five or seven characters). However, as the CPC's first-rate military strategist, Ye has failed to produce a single volume of military studies to pass on to posterity even though he has led a leisurely and carefree life for 20 or 30 years. We cannot but copy one of his poems for future generations to study the discontented feeling of this scholarly marshal. In February 1959, when people were struggling hard for the great leap forward, he spent the winter on Hainan Island, where he wrote a poem, "A Deer Looks Back":

"At rosy dawn, it's time to pick shells on the beach, in sand piles swept up by wind and waves. On mountain top or at water's edge, he gazes into the distant horizon.

"Quenching his thirst with coconut milk, clearing his vision with coffee, it's beautiful springtime on Hainan Island. Finding a branch of love peas, he wonders to whom they should be sent?" ("Looking From Afar")

Greatest Beneficiary of the Cultural Revolution

Strategem of concealment--this often is the way to survive which an ambitious CPC cadre must know. When the time is ripe, stage a comeback.

Those who study the CPC's history will discover that the greatest beneficiary of the cultural revolution was Ye Jianying. It was virtually without equal.

In 1965, Ye Jianying was already 68. Although he became a member of the CPC Central Committee at the Seventh CPC National Congress in 1945, as stated previously, he never made it into the CPC's top level power center. Since his transfer from Guangdong to the central level, he had been under the command of Lin Biao who was his former subordinate, and party power in particular had been out of reach for him. Now, suddenly heaven placed great responsibility on him.

The skirmishes which heralded the cultural revolution were against Peng, Luo, Lu and Yang, of whom Luo Ruiqing was the first victim. Before the cultural revolution, Luo had been chief of the general staff, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier, and he was one of the CPC's extremely courageous and capable senior cadres. He had served three times as minister of public security, and his loyalty to the CPC was beyond question. In November 1965, however, Luo was suddenly put under arrest in Shanghai by Mao Zedong's order. On 8 December, Mao presided over a special meeting to expose and criticize Luo Ruiqing. At the meeting, a central work team was formed with Ye Jianying as its leader

to carry out the struggle against Luo. Beginning on 4 March 1966, Ye led several hundred senior military and public security cadres in face-to-face criticism and struggle against Luo. On 18 March, the hard-pressed Luo jumped off a window trying to kill himself and broke both legs. Four days later, the struggle against Luo continued for 2 more weeks. At the end of April, Ye Jianying wrote a report on Luo's crimes, recommended that Luo be dismissed from all his posts and accused Peng Zhen of shielding Luo and jointly opposing Lin Biao.

On "16 May," the day the cultural revolution began, Mao circulated Ye's report to county- and regiment-level organizations throughout the country. Beijing's red guards, despite the fact that Luo was in the hospital for treatment of his injuries, still repeatedly carried him out to be criticized, struggled against, beaten and tortured by stretching his arms backward like a jet airplane. Finally he had to have his ribs and legs amputated and became a cripple for the rest of his life. The criticism of Luo set a precedent for the bloody atrocities which spread throughout the country during the cultural revolution. Ye Jianying was the number one accessory to Mao Zedong and Lin Biao in criticizing Luo Ruiqing, but to this day we have not heard a word from him admitting "mistakes."

In August, Ye Jianying, because of his contributions to the struggle against Luo Ruiqing, was catapulted to become member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and he accompanied Mao Zedong and Lin Biao at the awesome review of the red guards. He was subsequently promoted to vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and continued to make tough speeches against revisionism.

In the struggle to seize power which spread throughout the nation in January 1967, Ye and many other elder statesmen were targets of attack before the furious waves of rebellion which were completely out of control. In mid-February, at a brief meeting at the central level presided over by Zhou Enlai and attended by both the cultural revolution faction and bureaucrats, Ye Jianying, Tan Zhenlin and others angrily accused the rebels of attempting to throw the army into confusion and overthrow all the veteran cadres. Zhou was helpless in dealing with the situation. A few days later Mao himself intervened, sternly saying: "I am opposed to anyone who opposes the cultural revolution group of the Party Central Committee." He threatened that he would take Lin Biao and Ye Qun to the south, leaving behind Jiang Qing, who could be decapitated, and Kang Sheng, who could be banished. This was the so-called "February adverse current." Finally, Tan Zhenlin was labeled an antiparty element, but Ye Jianying got away unscathed with Zhou Enlai's vigorous help. In Ye's defense, Zhou told the masses that Marshal Ye "made very great contributions" to the struggle against Peng, Luo, Pu and Yang.

The February adverse current did not alter the course of the cultural revolution, and Ye Jianying still became a member of the Political Bureau following the Ninth CPC National Congress. After Lin Biao's escape and death in 1971, the road was wide open for Marshal Ye, who enjoyed Mao's

trust, to rise to the top. With Zhou Enlai as his backer, no one in the army was powerful enough to rival him. Thus Ye took charge of the work of the Military Commission. At the 10th CPC National Congress in 1973, he became vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee. In 1975, he formally assumed the post as minister of national defense.

In the struggle between the gang of four and Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping during the latter period of the cultural revolution, Ye Jianying very tactfully adopted a neutral position, suspiciously like one sitting on top of the mountain and watching the tigers fight. Jiang Qing and her cohorts saw through Ye's wait-and-see stand and regarded him as a symbol of balance. As he preserved his strength before the cultural revolution, after he weathered through the disaster of the "February adverse current," he cautiously preserved the strength he had accumulated since 1971. We have not seen any record of his opposition to the gang of four as did Deng Xiaoping. He understood that impulsive moves like the February adverse current (which now has become Ye's glorious record) failed to bring him any good. If Lin Biao didn't bring about his own downfall, it was impossible for Ye Jianying to be promoted so rapidly.

Zhou Enlai died with uncleared false charges against him. Deng Xiaoping was driven out of office. Jiang Qing was swollen with arrogance. Under the circumstances, Ye decided that he could only take no action and calmly wait for the situation to change. Mao Zedong's death was another great opportunity for him. Although the CPC has never officially revealed the inside story on the capture of the gang of four, it can be positively inferred that the chief plotter was Ye Jianying, and not Hua Guofeng. With his experience, Ye was perfectly capable of making a very accurate judgment on the relative strengths of the two sides at that time. Certainly it was not difficult for him to make up his mind.

Thus Ye Jianying "startes well and ended well" through the 10 dangerous and unforseeable years of the cultural revolution. In the brief Hua Guofeng era, Ye was in effect the inviolable supreme leader. Although Hua held a higher office, it was only a nominal and interim position. In the eyes of the "old revolutionaries," there was not much difference between Hua Guofeng and Jiang Qing and her ilk.

Backer of the Whatever Faction

A scrutiny of the road traveled by Ye Jianying from a cadet at the Jiangwutang to the pinnacle of power in the CPC leaves no doubt that his contributions to the seizure of political power must not be underestimated. However, in the last 30 years, during which he has led a life of luxury and, on many occasions, had to make a major choice in the face of Mao Zedong's dictatorial rule, what has he done for the sake of the country and the people? His most highly praised contribution was plotting the gang of four's arrest, but, compared with the arduous reform program implemented by Deng Xiaoping, what he did was as easy as the falling off of a ripe melon. Anyone who understands the situation at that time can see that Jiang Qing and company were like a dog threatening people on the

strength of its master's power. As soon as Mao died, they became rats running across the street.

Ye Jianying's way to success perhaps lay in his being a figure of Zhou Enlai's faction. He and Zhou were close friends for decades. Not only did he receive Zhou's powerful protection, but he had mastered Zhou's skill of self-preservation by loyalty to the leader and adaption to changes. Although he was far from matching Zhou in ability, contribution and popularity, he surpassed Zhou in his final achievement in officialdom. Ye's great power and influence in his late years deeply reflects China's political tradition of "the winner is king and the loser a bandit" and shows the backwardness of the CPC's bureaucratic system which is racked with internal strife.

Therefore, as the Chinese society enters a period of historic change, it is not at all strange that contrary to Deng Xiaoping's spirit of self-examination, Ye has become leader of the conservatives.

In the 2 years between Mao Zedong's death and the 3d Plenary Session on the 11th CPC Central Committee, the following events were of historical significance:

- .Construction of Mao's memorial hall and preservation of Mao's remains;
- .Publication of "Selected Works of Mao Zedong, "Volume V;
- .Public advocacy of the "two whatevers" in February 1977; and
- .Formulation of the high-targeted "foreign leap forward" plan in February 1978.

These events seriously hindered the implementation of the de-Maoization strategy to negate the cultural revolution. Most of the effects have now been corrected. The blame is generally placed on Hu Guofeng. True, Hua was at the head of those involved. However, those decisions, as Jiang Qing's arrest, could not possibly have been carried out with such speed and vigor without Marshal Ye's powerful support and even co-conspiracy.

The 11th CPC National Congress in 1977 made known that Hua Guofeng's line was aimed at turning history backward. It also revealed Ye Jianying's narrow conservatism and lack of statesmanship. The 11th party congress retrogressed in that it pushed to a new high the worship of Mao which had been restrained somewhat since the 10th Party Congress. It declared that the cultural revolution was good, even though the gang of four was bad. In his report on the revision of the party constitution and the many speeches he made before the congress, Ye stressed the need to "continue the revolution and grasp the key link in running the country" and to "always uphold Mao Zedong's thought and military theories," singing the same "whatever" tune as Hua Guofeng and showing no intention to do any self-examination. In fact, had Ye been more clear-headed then, he was the only one who could check and change Hua's decisions. Yet he chose to

back Hua and the "whatever" faction. This shows how deeply and inextricably he had sunk in his blind loyalty to Mao. It can be seen that the Hua-Ye line would have led to even worse consequences, but for the vigorous struggle waged by Deng Xiaoping.

After 1979, Hua Guofeng and the other elements of the "whatever" faction began their gradual decline. The focus of the conservative forces shifted to the military, and Marshal Ye naturally became their banner. The point at issue remained whether to criticize Mao or to defend him. The national day speech read by Ye on 1 October 1979 set the keynote for Mao's protection. The resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee on questions of party history represented further important compromises on criticizing Mao. Ye Jianying wanted to equate Mao with the party and felt that criticism of Mao would hurt the party's most important figure. In a written recommendation to the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he stressed: "The establishment of the place of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought in history is no doubt extremely important to the everlasting great cause of our party."

In May 1980, Ye went on an extensive inspection trip to south China and failed to attend the memorial meeting for Liu Shaoqi on 17 May. There was no way he could avoid being censured for opposing Deng Xiaoping's line. Liu Shaoqi's rehabilitation was a matter of first importance after the cultural revolution. Since Ye had not pleaded illness, there was absolutely no excuse not to attend Liu's memorial meeting. (The only analogy was Mao's failure to attend the memorial meeting for Zhou Enlai.) At the "NPC" session in September, there was public opinion demanding Marshal Ye to step down. However, even though at the 12th CPC National Congress in 1982 he was not included in the Advisory Committee, he still indicated that "until the Central Committee decides on my retirement, I will do my best and 'spare no effort in the performance of my duty.'" He still holds the important positions as standing committee member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. It was in 1983 at the Sixth National People's Congress that he gave up the position as "chairman" of its standing committee. In the past few years, he has blocked the way for Hu Yaobang to take over the military command and on many occasions forced Deng Xiaoping to compromise, effectively checking the expansion of the Deng faction's influence in the armed forces.

Deng Xiaoping is at a loss to deal with this last VIP of the cultural revolution faction and can only have him enshrined in honor and glory as a man of "noble character and high prestige," letting his remaining influence to be outshone in the face of the surging torrent of reform and helping him act out his career as a tumbler.

Elder Statesmen's Longevity Contest

When Ye Jianying dies, what effect will it have on the political situation of the CPC? It is estimated that there will be no significant effect.

First, although Marshal Ye's career from a military man to contender for the top position in the political arena spanned several decades, and he has never suffered a downfall, as mentioned previously he has not stayed long enough in one place to take root and build up a faction of his own. In the war years, his civilian personnel in the staff headquarters were no match for the large number of dashing commanders of combat troops of the second and fourth field armies. He did not stay long enough in Guangdong to cultivate a following of local cadres. After his transfer from Guangdong to Beijing, he has held nominal positions in military science departments, where it is also difficult for him to build up his own strength. As to the general staff department, it has remained out of reach to him. In the latter part of the cultural revolution, the army was in a confused state of factional strife, and he helped Deng Xiaoping in consolidating the army, but nothing seemed to have been accomplished owing to serious interferences.

To be sure, because of the publicity given to his "crushing the gang of four at one stroke" a few years ago and his obvious stand for worship and protection of Mao, he became the biggest support and backer for conservatives in the army, but he still failed to turn them into a force of his own. As his activities decreased, his appeal is also weakening, and now he is really just a symbolic leader.

Second, Marshal Ye's actual popularity is not so high as it is boasted to be. To a very large extent he has been divorced from the people in the past 30 years. Although in numerous internal struggles he was slick, apt to change and able to turn ill luck into good and thus rose continuously in power and position, he was very different from Zhou Enlai. Zhou always remained with the people. Just as Deng Xiaoping said, Zhou also did some wrong things, but the people understood him. The deaths of Zhou and Zhu De in 1976 formed a striking contrast. Although Zhu De did no evil, he became divorced from the masses after moving into the city. People were indifferent to his death.

Not only did Marshal Ye stand on the side of retrogression and conservatism and hampered the advance of history during and after the cultural revolution when the nation was faced with a crucial turning point, but he is also known to be preoccupied with pleasure-seeking, secure in the knowledge that he has backing. His privileged way of life has been repeatedly ridiculed and criticized by the public. There are also a lot of talks about his children and his private life.

Therefore, his death will not cause any public shock.

From the viewpoint of the majority of the masses who want and support reform and the reformers in the party, Ye Jianying's death will mean a reduction of resistance. The conservatives will lose their protector at the top politically and militarily.

However, it should be pointed out that the internal contradictions at the top level of the CPC have already begun to shift away from Ye Jianying. From the economic reform, opening of the special zones and the movement

to eliminate ideological pollution, it can be seen that among the elders in the CPC's top-level decision-making group, a phenomenon has appeared in the power balance that merits attention.

It is the rivalry between radical Deng Xiaoping on the one hand and Chen Yun, Peng Zhen and Li Xiannian on the other. The four elder statesmen are all over 80, but they all wield great party and state power and are in fairly good health.

Chen Yun is the most senior member, who was already vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee in 1956. He is an advocate of the so-called "birdcage economy." At a meeting with Ivan Arkhipov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who visited China in December last year, Chen Yun said, "We both have a planned economy." Chen has made veiled criticisms of the economy of the special zones. He was an old boss of the finance and trade system, fell into disgrace for opposing the great leap forward and was called China's Mikoyan during the cultural revolution. He is now a standing committee member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

Li Xiannian was appointed minister of finance and vice premier in 1954 and became a member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee in 1958. He was Zhou Enlai's capable assistant. With Zhou's protection, he was not subjected to criticism and denunciation during the cultural revolution. His situation then was somewhat like that of Ye Jianying. He became state president and standing committee member of the Political Bureau in 1983. Li has real strength in the financial and monetary system and heads a group of defenders of planned economy. He is the chief representative of the administrative bureaucracy in the State Council.

Peng Zhen was the number eight man before the cultural revolution. He has great influence in Beijing Municipality and the public security, procuratorial and judicial system. With the opening to the outside world and strengthening of law-enforcement forces, Peng's influence tends to expand. Peng seems to resent Deng's arbitrary style and has repeatedly stressed rule of law. In the early period of the cultural revolution, Peng was subjected to a great deal of criticism and denunciation. In 1983, he replaced Ye Jianying as chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. It is said that he will become a standing committee member of the Political Bureau, which has not yet come true (perhaps the Deng faction still cannot trust him).

Each of these three elder statesmen in key positions has his own system and wields considerable power. Their energy has not been weakened by their age. Their common tendency is to worship the pattern of the 1950's and strive to restore the order prior to the cultural revolution. They hold that the 1950's were "a stage of sound and vigorous development" and they are referred to by some as the "new whatever faction." Although they express support for Deng Xiaoping's reform plan, to varying degrees they all have reservations at heart. Their contradictions with Deng Xiaoping differ from Ye Jianying's in that they lay particular emphasis on the

matter of economic line and that they have no great difference with Deng in political line and in tactics to criticize Mao Zedong and negate the cultural revolution. Therefore, the contradictions are less antagonistic, making it easier for peaceful coexistence. If they come to power, the present economic policies could be the first targets of "readjustment."

Deng Xiaoping's way to deal with the situation is to maintain a balance in the organization. Since Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang became standing committee members of the Political Bureau, a balance has been formed with Ye, Li and Chen. If Peng Zhen is to become a member, so will Wan Li. At the same time, he has put his own man in the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. Yang Shangkun, a trusted follower of Deng, has been made the commission's permanent vice chairman and concurrently secretary general. In fact, after Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen play no active role in the Military Commission, and real power is in the hands of Deng and Yang.

So, in the present situation, Deng Xiaoping has no big problem in the area of military power. In the political field, although a balance is maintained in overall numbers, Deng is outnumbered by 3 to 1 among the elder statesmen. So long as there is no way to change the oligarchy into a dictatorship, the authority of the elder statesmen will remain decisive, and the continuity of policies will be decided by the outcome of a longevity contest, unless Hu and Zhao have acquired enough authority to prevail over the surviving elder statesmen at the time of Deng's death.

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